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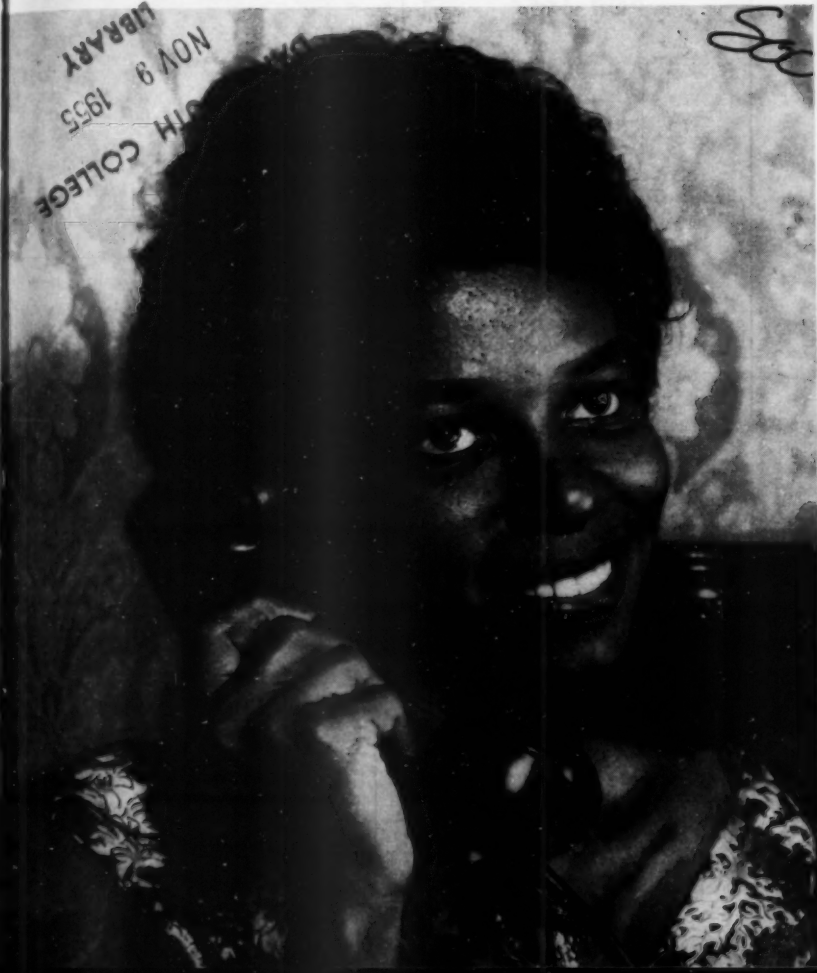

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

Vol. 62, No. 9 **Whole Number 527**

IN THIS ISSUE

November, 1955

COVER

Norman Jean Bogan, 23, of Camden, Arkansas, won national recognition for her story suggestion for "Your Nutrilite Radio Theatre." Her winning story, "Maybe Tomorrow," was broadcast September 25 over the NBC network, with Adolphe Menjou in the starring role.

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Crawford

A GROUP PICTURE *of hostesses at the Junior Women's Tea given by the Junior Women's Auxiliary of the Cleveland, Ohio, NAACP branch.*

■ How the Navy still discriminates against its Negro personnel

Segregation in the Navy

By Ruth Danenhower Wilson

THE Navy is still segregating Negroes even though it was the first of our armed forces to start integration. Here is a typical example from one of the two greatest areas of discrimination, the Stewards' Branch.

During World War II, all the boys in the graduating class of the Elmsford, New York, High School decided to volunteer together in the Navy. At the recruiting office in New York City each expressed his preference for a certain branch: electronics, radio technician, etc. When the one Negro member of the class said he wished to be a yeoman (the Navy's term for secretary), he was told he automatically belonged in the Stewards' Branch. He had had a course in stenography and a higher standing in high school than some of his white classmates. Only the decision of his thirteen white classmates to withdraw their enlistments changed the ruling for the well-qualified Negro.

Today, while slightly over fifty percent of Negro enlisted men in the Navy are in other branches, the Cooks and Bakers' Branch remains all white and the Stewards' Branch all Negro or all Filipino for wardroom messes. Once placed there it is hard to transfer no matter how high the standing in the General Classification Test and in the basic training courses.

It is the personal service to officers required of stewards which particularly galls Negroes. As one such recruit put it, "I volunteered in the Navy to duck the Army draft though it meant a longer hitch. Then I found more segregation than I would have in the Army. The Navy's recruiting pamphlets said the stewards must care for the officers' rooms but did not mention shining their shoes and pressing their clothes, personal services to which it is usual to assign none but Negroes." After two years this steward managed to change his rating to an electronics technician as there happened to be a vacancy on his small ship to which none of the deck or engine force wanted a transfer. He felt it would have been harder to make the change on a large ship.

RUTH DANENHOWER WILSON, *who lives in New York City, comes of an old Navy family.*

CURB ENLISTMENTS

The segregated Stewards' Branch is considered one of the two principal reasons that the proportion of Negroes in the Navy (according to figures of the Department of Defense) has decreased from July 1, 1949 to July 1, 1954 from 4.7 percent to 3.6 percent, while in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps there was an increase.

In September, 1954, the Navy abolished "curb enlistments," that is, the assigning of recruits to various branches as soon as they enlist. It is now claimed that the performances of recruits in their General Classification Tests and at boot camps (Basic Training Centers) determines their rating with consideration also of their expressed preference. But the fact remains that for wardrooms the Stewards' Branch is all Negro and the Cooks and Bakers' Branch all white, although many Negroes are qualified and experienced in the latter line of work.

When Assistant Secretary of the Navy Albert Pratt (Personnel and Reserve Forces) was interviewed on this subject, he claimed that sociological factors, poorer educational opportunities, etc., caused more Negroes than whites to have a low stand in training programs. He had no answer to the undeniable fact that some white recruits also have low stands but are not therefore put in the Stewards' Branch. Secretary Pratt's answer to the frequent gripe about personal service to officers was that his own wife had sometimes pressed his pants if he had forgotten to send them to a tailor. Yet any suggestion that white Navy officers on shipboard should press their own and shine their own shoes would probably have been considered *lèse majesté*.

Recently another area of discontent has developed among the newly-enlisted Negroes who have served a former enlistment in the Stewards' Branch, received an honorable discharge and had some years of civilian life. Those who have had further education or experience in specialized jobs other than as waiters, and who re-enlist (often because of unemployment in their home areas), are automatically put back in the Stewards' Branch since all re-enlisting men are assigned to their former ratings. While it is possible to apply to the Bureau of Personnel for transfers, Negroes feel it is difficult to receive them quickly.

MAJOR COMPLAINT

The second complaint by Negroes of Navy procedure has to do with officers, including difficulty in being commissioned and also in promotion to command ships. It is extremely hard for Negroes to be accepted in the Regular Navy ROTC (also known as the Holloway plan), in which the government pays college tuition, expense of uniforms and textbooks, and $50 a month towards living expenses for four years of college. This plan has been activated since World War II. While there are many Negroes in high school units of the ROTC and in the Contract ROTC in colleges which exists only in junior and senior years and in which no expenses except uniforms are paid by the government, there are very few in the regular ROTC

which leads to a commission in the regular Navy.

One southern applicant put it this way. "How could I get the necessary references equal to what white boys get? The Selection Committee includes a 'Senior officer of the Naval Service, a prominent educator and a prominent civilian not associated with military or educational fields.' They pass on the references and the school standing. The white boys come up with references from governors, congressmen and judges. In my home state no Negro has any such office. We Negroes get references from ministers, high school principals and doctors, but the Selection Committee seemed to consider them as different from the white boys' references as chalk from cheese."

When Negroes do receive commissions in the Navy there is no chance for promotion to commanding ships. Of about a hundred Negro naval officers in the service, most are in the medical and chaplains' corps. Lieutenant-Commander Dennis D. Nelson, the highest ranking Negro in the Navy outside those corps is now on duty in the Office of Public Information at San Diego Navy Yard. For Negro officers, public relations and recruiting are a frequent assignment. No Negro officer has yet commanded a ship with a mixed crew, although such is now done in the Coast Guard. During World War II there were a few examples in the Navy of Negroes commanding small ships with all Negro crews.

It is not surprising that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell reports it is impossible for him to find Negro applicants for the appointments he can give to the Naval Academy. There are now six Negroes out of some 4,000 midshipment at the Academy. One was graduated in June, 1955, as the fifth Negro to graduate there. Not only is the lack of future command a deterrent but also the difficulty in receiving the specialized coaching most white boys have before taking the Academy's entrance examination.

NEGROES NOT WANTED

A Negro high school graduate from Illinois had the chance of an appointment to Annapolis. His father wrote to a list of twenty-three specialized preparatory schools supplied by Admiral Boone, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Only six headmasters replied that they would enroll a Negro student. Those were all too far from this applicant's home to be possible for the family budget. Of the other schools, four definitely stated they would not accept a Negro, seven in the deep South sent no reply, others said their rosters were full but held out no hope for another year. One recommended a correspondence course from the school. While the Department of the Navy had no actual authority over these schools, it might use its considerable influence in urging a change of policy.

Because of the continued discrimination, Lester Granger resigned in April, 1954, as Civilian Adviser to the Secretary of the Navy. In June, 1955, the American Civil Liberties Union sent a protest to the White House, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Navy.

Among the Union's recommendations were better public relations as far as Negroes are concerned. Even the abolishment of "curb enlistments" was little publicized. If the Navy really desires more Negroes, much more could be done to attract them, through getting in contact with Negro organizations. Opportunities to enter the Officers' Candidate School at Newport, Rhode Island, could be presented to the graduating classes of the thirty-one colleges of the United Negro College Fund, all accredited Grade A institutions which in 1953 and 1954 graduated each year an average of 3400 students of both sexes, and to Howard University (also Grade A) which graduated 350 male students in 1954.

Efforts could be made to get white recruits in the Stewards' Corps if unions of Restaurant workers were approached in which there are many white men, especially those of European origin, who prefer that type of work. Is it too much to expect this imaginative approach of the military mind?

FEW NEGROES PICTURED

The American Civil Liberties Union also recommended including in pamphlets issued by the Navy more pictures of Negroes eating and working with whites, a regular pattern of Navy life which is too little known. For example the pamphlet entitled "Life in the United States Navy" has forty-seven pictures in which faces show their color. Of these only two show a Negro seaman, one a yeoman pictured with a white yeoman—which is good. The other shows a Negro eating alone, while other pictures show groups of white seamen at mess or at a soda fountain together. No Negro officer is shown.

The conclusion is inescapable that such pamphlets seem designed to play down the presence of Negroes, perhaps in an effort to attract whites who might have race prejudice.

The loss of men resulting from including so few Negroes is one cause of the Navy's present difficulty in filling its desired quotas now that the World War II draft is over and the Navy has returned to voluntary enlistments.

Both for the strength of the Navy and for demonstrating to the world our improving racial pattern it is to be hoped that the ships which carry our flag will soon have their personnel integrated in more than a token way.

Do not train boys to learning by force and harshness, but lead them by what amuses them, so that they may better discover the bent of their minds."

Plato (B.C. 427?-347)

Clifton Cabell

BALTIMORE, MARYAND, NAACP *representatives who journeyed to Washington in July to hear Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, testify before the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee on the need for civil rights legislation. From left, Mmes. Mary Hawkins and Frances Madden, Atty. Francis Pohlhaus of the Washington bureau, Mrs. Charles Watts, Mr. Wilkins, Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau; Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, Rev. Octavius Graham, Atty. Juanita Mitchell, and Bowen Jackson, executive secretary Baltimore branch.* BOTTOM: *The Virginia NAACP delegation which attended the same hearings.*

Persil Lewis-Crawford

SOME *members of the Santa Monica Bay Area, California, branch of the NAACP. BOTTOM: Members of the winning club in the "Miss Cleveland Branch NAACP of 1955" contest. Mrs. Lillian Wynn, secretary of the Junior Women Club, is shown crowning "Miss Cleveland (Ohio) Branch NAACP of 1955," Mrs. Dorothy Mitchell. The club was formerly called the Junior Federation Club.*

■ To sit without let or hindrance is life indeed, for then one has forgotten race and status, and that is good for the spirit

On Sitting

By Antoinette S. Demond

IN THE back of a small restaant in Amsterdam, I sit with my husband and son and take my meals. The fact that the city is Amsterdam is not important; it could be Paris or Copenhagen—anywhere in Western Europe. The noteworthy thing is that I sit there—in the rear—enjoying my obscure seat. I CHOSE TO SIT THERE. I was not discreetly led to the rear or manuevered behind some odious post. For me, a Negro, it's another emancipation, sitting in the back of a restaurant because I, myself, chose to sit there. It is freedom from pressure to sit in the rear; it is freedom from having to demand a better place. It It is good to sit in the remoteness of our quiet retreat unconcerned with status.

In New York, my adopted home (I am a Chicagoan by birth), I often ride the No. 5 bus down Riverside Drive. After I pay my fare, I almost always lead my small son toward the green plush seat which stretches across the rear of the bus. I like it there, out of the way of the many passengers milling in the aisle at each stop, and my old need to sit in the front is gone.

When I was a student at Fisk University (Nashville, Tennessee), back in the first half of the Forties, I didn't sit in the rear of busses. I sat on the front seat of the Jefferson Street bus, which passed Fisk campus on its way to the center of town, where the sign said WHITE PASSENGERS rather than in the rear where the sign said COLORED PASSENGERS. I felt compelled to sit in the front; I was unable to accept denial of my right to sit there.

It wasn't a very daring thing to do—sitting on the front seat—as the Jefferson Street bus transported mostly Negroes; there was not the same amount of danger one might have encountered had whites been more equally represented. I sat on a long three-place front seat facing the aisle and, when the similar seat opposite was filled, whites who got on the bus had the choice of standing or sitting next to me. Some stood; some sat.

Southerners (black or white) often say that Yankees (black or white)

MRS. AVERY H. DEMOND, *who has traveled a good deal in Western Europe, lives in New York City.*

in the South are "trouble" makers, meaning, of course, that Northerners are prone to disturb the status quo. I am certain I had no intention of causing "trouble," but, in spite of all I had read, having had no previous personal experience with this kind of "trouble," I wondered what would happen.

GROUNDWORK FOR TROUBLE

What happened was this: I had a date with a "pre-med student" from Hopkinsville, Kentucky. It was an ordinary date. We weren't going out to try to solve any social issues. I had been asked to go into town to a show. I was a new student but I had heard about the shows in town. I thought it might be good for me, a northern Negro, to know something about the humiliation of going into a show through an alley entrance and climbing five flights of stairs to an obnoxious gallery.

My date and I waited for the Jefferson Street bus. It came. It was crowded; people stood in the aisle; all seats were taken except for two places on a three-seat front bench where one white girl sat. Without thinking, I sat down. My date stood. Once down I knew what I had done —I had laid the groundwork for "trouble." I felt the covert glances of the many Negro riders and the purposeful lack of glances from some five or six white passengers who got on as we approached the center of town. What a ride that was! The white girl would not get up—she only turned her back as much as she could. I wouldn't get up and NOBODY—black or white —would sit down in the vacant place between us.

I tried to smile at my date. He did not smile back. I felt isolated, alone. I had looked to him for support and got none. I had not expected him to sit down beside me—women were standing. It occurred to me that he, a Southerner, thought me an indiscreet, if not meddlesome, Yankee.

We got off the bus at Churchill Street in the center of town. I felt relieved to be off the bus. I did not know what I would have done when the bus crossed over into the white residential district and the number of Negro passengers decreased.

We had passed a row of shops along Churchill Street before my date said anything. Then he quietly asked:

"When we get to the show, where are *You* going to sit—on the main floor or in the gallery?"

UNNECESSARY RISK

Hot blood flooded my face. My date knew we couldn't even buy tickets for the main floor of the show, let alone sit there. Segregation would be strictly enforced in this instance. He knew that I couldn't consistently flaunt jim-crow law and he thought I ought to know it too. My date hadn't admired my taking the front seat on the bus. He showed me that what I had done was not courageous or smart but ill considered, foolish.

"It wasn't a wise thing to do," he said. You endangered many people. You involved yourself and others in an unnecessary risk. Suppose there had been an "incident." Male Negroes on that bus would have felt called upon to defend you. You must realize that if they had fought they would surely have gone to jail:

and if they had not fought they would have experienced a worse thing—a deep sense of inadequacy, of unmanliness; they would have lost their self respect. What could be gained by sitting on that front bench? You didn't have a legal leg to stand on. You violated the law."

SITTING LESSON

It was a strong lesson in where to sit.

We arrived at the show. We went half way down a cobblestone alley and walked up five flights of stairs to the small gallery situated above the main floor, above the mezzanine, above the balcony. I have no recollection of the film. I felt so bitterly ashamed to be sitting there; I felt ashamed too that other Negroes in the gallery were so conditioned to sitting there that they did not seem to feel the same shame I felt.

While at Fisk I had other adventures in where to sit. I remember going into town for shoes one spring day in my junior year. I wore a blue tweed suit and carried white gloves. I didn't wear a fussy hat, just a simple straw thing. I entered a shoe salon—a rather nice one with thick carpeted floors and pleasant fixtures. There were no customers inside and a clerk came up and asked if he could help me. I described the shoes I wanted and the clerk went to see if he could fit me. I sat down where I was—in the front of the shop.

When the clerk came back, he held in his hand the shoe I wanted —in my size. I was very pleased to think that I had found what I wanted so easily. I was looking for a pair of plain pumps, a pair with beauty in the leather and the line.

MISERABLE SITUATION

The clerk did not fit the shoe to my foot. Instead he shifted about. miserably ill at ease.

"I'm sorry," he said, "you'll have to move to the rear."

"Are you serious?" I asked, feeling sick in the bottom of my stomach. (I had not yet learned where to sit!)

"Yes," he replied. "The management requires it." His eyes dropped under my gaze. He hung his head as if he were a school boy and I, his teacher, had scolded him.

"Oh dear me," I said. "That's too bad! Of course, in that case I don't want your shoes." Neither one of us said more, and I left.

But I did want those pumps; I wanted them very much but not enough to have them fitted in the remote and less elegant part of that shoe shop.

I walked several blocks. I still wanted a pair of shoes. I prepared myself to sit in the back of some shoe store, and I prepared myself to remember doing so for the rest of my life so as not to forget how it felt sitting there.

I entered a second store. But here was a new situation. I didn't know what to do. Upholstered chairs were arranged in an informal circle. I hesitated. A clerk asked me how he could help me. I told him what I wanted. As he turned to go to look at his stock, I said:

"Tell me, where should I sit?" (Let me not make a mistake this time!)

The clerk looked at me questioningly, then replied: *"Wherever you choose."*

I looked at him quickly, unbe-

lievingly. His eyes were friendly and confident. He did not shift his gaze under mine. He wasn't mocking me.

"Where would you like to sit? His question was sincere.

"Here, I think." I sat in a green wing-backed chair which seemed rather pretty. I was grateful to have been given the dignity of choice.

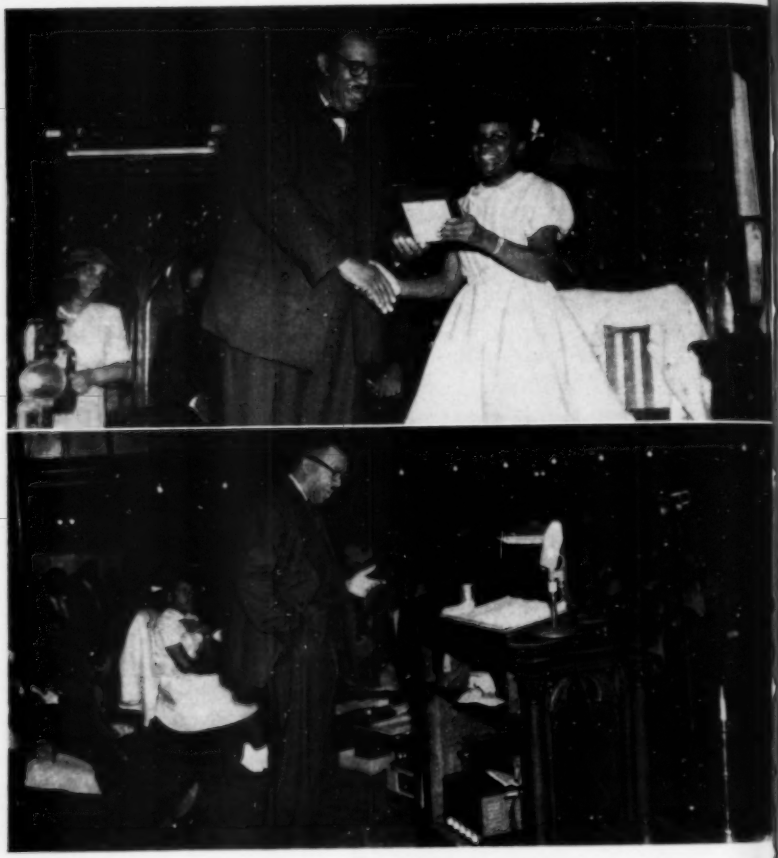
I went back to that shop other times during my years of undergraduate and graduate study at Fisk. But I didn't go there exclusively. I went to other shoe stores as well. In time I knew the seating policy of all the leading shoe dealers in downtown Nashville. But why this shop and one or two others had no segregated seating policy, I don't know; but they were like flowered oases in a desert wilderness. Somehow, without legal prompting, they recognized the worth of each individual and gave equal service, equal courtesy to each customer, black or white. In Nashville, they were pilot projects in unsegregated living.

It's a big freedom—the right to choose where to sit. We shall have it in America someday—when segregation goes. East, West, South and North move towards the time when black and white will have this freedom COMPLETELY, without reservation. Here in Amsterdam, I am sampling the future. It is good.

PAULINE A. YOUNG *and Mrs. Beulah Anderson, members of the Wilmington, Delaware, chapter of The Links, Inc., present to Wagner D. Jackson, local NAACP branch president, a check for* $175, *proceeds from an "NAACP Cocktail Party" given by the local Links. Mrs. Ingeborg Stephens (right), treasurer of the Delaware Fellowship Commission, presents a check for* $50, *proceeds of their sponsorship of a benefit recital by the Philadelphia Fellowship Choir.*

Layne's

THESE *lawyers held a conference to map the defense of Negro teachers in Missouri. The conference was held July* 23, 1955, *at St Louis and included the following attorneys: (seated, from left) Frankye Freeman, St. Louis; Elmwood Chisholm, New York; Judge Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert L. Carter, New York; Sidney Redmond, St. Louis. Standing: Robert Witherspoon, St. Louis; Harold Holliday, Virtis Swinton, Lewis Clymer, all from Kansas City, Mo.; Curtis Crawford, Margaret Wilson, Emanuel Williams, and Irvin Dagen, St. Louis. BOTTOM: NAACP office staff charts future work for civil rights.*



DR. T. R. M. HOWARD *of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, courageous champion of civil rights, presents the Walter White Memorial Achievement Plaque to Gloria Lockerman, spelling champion of the* $64,000-*Question program. The plaque was presented at a mass meeting sponsored by the Baltimore NAACP in the Sharp Street Memorial Methodist church to protest the Till murder and trial. BOTTOM: Dr. Howard tells the overflow audience of* 3,000 *that the trial of Emmett Till's murderers was a "Roman Holiday."*

■ How qualified students may go about preparing themselves for the hundreds of available scholarships

How to Get a Scholarship

By S. Norman Feingold

TODAY, more than ever before, young people need scholarship aid in order to get ahead with their educational plans. In addition, our college population is growing rapidly. We have more than two million young people in attendance now, with a grand total of at least five million expected by 1960. At the same time it is costing a lot more to get a college degree. Tuition and other expenses have gone up considerably in recent years. Some schools have almost doubled their tuition since 1946.

Taking these facts into consideration, the teen-ager who seeks more financial help in order to obtain a college degree must show considerable initiative in order to achieve his ambition. Studies have pointed out that more than 28 percent of high school students whose grades put them in the top fifth of their class would go on for further education if they were offered a scholarship. To add to this situation, more than 15 percent of young people drop out of college because they do not have the necessary funds to finish their education and obtain that coveted degree. Even at the more expensive colleges and universities, it is not uncommon for more than 20 percent of the students to receive some form of financial aid. For the member of a minority group, scholarship help of one sort or another

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DR. S. NORMAN FEINGOLD *is executive director of the Jewish Vocational Service of Greater Boston, Massachusetts, and a part-time instructor in the Department of Human Relations at Boston University in the College of Business Administration. He has just completed the preparation of Volume III of "Scholarships, Fellowships and Loans" (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Bellman Publishing Company). This book contains new information and does not include material that is already in Volumes I and II.*

may be even more essential. Although the writer does not have figures available, from his own experience he would believe this to be a fact. We do know that only about 20 percent of the intellectually capable high school graduates of families with less than $2,000 a year income now enter college.

NEED AND GOOD GRADES

The vast majority of scholarships specify need and good grades in order to qualify for the available funds. In most instances they are good for one year, but are renewable for as many as four years if the awardee completes his school work in a satisfactory manner.

What is need? And what are good grades? The answers of course depend on the particular fund; and there are wide variations. There does now seem to be general agreement that you may deserve scholarship aid, even though your family may not be in financial straits.

Some funds specify that good grades mean a straight *A* average, while for other funds *A's* and *B's* are more than sufficient. We can say that, with few exceptions, *C* students are not eligible for scholarship help.

Many young people apply only for the very well known scholarships for which there may be many thousands of applicants. This often means that a candidate who is well qualified for a scholarship fund is surpassed by one who is even better qualified. If this same candidate, however, had applied to a local fund, he may have succeeded in receiving aid since his chances would have been much better. Even though some of these large funds give many scholarships, the competition is often very keen. It is ethical to apply to more than one fund at a time, as long as you notify each fund of your action and their decision. Many local scholarship funds do not receive enough applicants, while some are not used at all. The writer knows several instances where young people have received awards because they had no competition whatsoever.

A gifted student must plan his scholarship program carefully. Otherwise he may lose out to an applicant, so far as need and ability are concerned, who is less capable. This unfortunately happens more often than it should, because many scholarship applicants do not fully realize that, in order to get student aid, a lot of hard work is necessary on their part.

EARLY PREPARATION NECESSARY

Far too many boys and girls start thinking about a scholarship about the time they are ready to attend college. For the member of a minority group, it is essential that career planning be started early. In too many instances the ability is there, but motivation for seeking further training has not been developed. Too often the person with high talent has not been given the positive stimulation of samples of success early in his training career so as to view with some likelihood his achieving training and a job at a level commensurate with his abilities and interests. In many areas where Negro youth has been unaccustomed to going ahead for further training, it is exceedingly important that talented youngsters be identified early and,

through family, friends and school, that they be given the information and the guidance necessary to put their talents to use. There are many opportunities today which were not available two or three decades ago. Negro youth would do well to give thought to this matter early in their junior high school careers, since high school grades as well as the type of course taken and extracurricular activities often carry a lot of weight in determining who will get the scholarship.

Let us discuss here some factors that can affect your chances of winning an award. The clubs or fraternal groups to which you or your parents belong, your veteran status or that of your parents, the firms or organizations for which you or your parents work, your vocational choice, where you live, your religious faith, even your name or other characteristics—all of these may determine the scholarship for which you may be eligible.

Let us now take a brief look at some of these restricted funds, since they are the ones which account for a large percentage of scholarships which go begging.

WHAT'S YOUR NAME?

For example, at Harvard (as well as at other colleges) if you have a certain name, you are eligible for a certain scholarship fund. The following are the eligible names at Harvard: Anderson, Baxendale, Borden, Bright, Downer, Murphy, Pennover, Van Buskirk, or descendants of their families. At Indiana University, if your father is a military or a naval officer, you are eligible for a scholarship. Or, if you reside in New England, you are eligible for a scholarship from Bryn Mawr. If you are a Southern girl, there is a scholarship for which you may wish to apply at Sarah Lawrence College.

What about your parent's occupation? If you are the daughter of a college professor, you are eligible for a scholarship at Vassar. Or, if you are a religious man from Missouri, Dartmouth College may offer you a scholarship. If you have a reputation for truthfulness, Oberlin College may perhaps have a scholarship for you.

In addition to the colleges, many private organizations have set up scholarships which give priority to people who live in a certain area, who work for certain types of firms, or who belong to certain organizations.

WHAT ABOUT YOU?

Do you know that Negroes who are qualified students in mind, character and ability, and are prepared to take College Board Examinations, have a chance for a scholarship based on individual needs? This scholarship—called Catholic Scholarship for Negroes—is under the patronage of the Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing and is located at 216 Central Street in Springfield. It is hoped eventually that this fund will be able to meet the needs of every qualified candidate. There are no residence requirements and at the present time recipients of these scholarships are preparing for law, medicine, musical, and other vocations. The Hyam Solomon AZA Scholarship Fund Committee, estab-

lished by a Jewish group, have given help to Negroes as recipients of their scholarships. The Ella Sachs Plotz Fellowship is open to Negro students, on a competitive basis, who are training for social work. This fellowship includes tuition from the New York School of Social Work and a monthly stipend from the National Urban League.

If your parents work for one of hundreds of different concerns, you may be eligible for a company scholarship. Among firms offering scholarships are Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Burlington Mills, Carnation Milk Company, Ford Motor Company, Forstner Chain Corporation, General Electric Company, General Motors, International Chemical and Mineral Company, Kleinert Rubber Company, Monsanto Chemical Company, Morgan Construction Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad, Phillips Petroleum Company, Radio Corporation of America. Many concerns, such as General Motors, General Electric, International Minerals and Chemicals, Westinghouse, etc., also offer scholarships to other than their own employees. The new General Motors Scholarship Program recently announced offers hundreds of thousands of dollars to young people interested in obtaining a college education.

AWARDS FOR NEGRO YOUTH

Negro boys and girls should be aware of the fact that many funds have been set up specifically for them. Centers, as well as small local funds, have scholarship opportunities for people living in their particular area. In Boston the Charles M. Cox Fund is an example of a small fund which has been particularly helpful to Negro youth. There are many funds which are limited to persons with specific vocational objectives. For example, the National Medical Associates in Chicago are interested in helping Negroes who have chosen medicine as their career. An excellent booklet, available from them upon request, describes in great detail the activities of this organization. Only local candidates between the ages of 16 and 32 will be considered for the Marian Anderson Scholarship; one scholarship of $1,000 and two awards of lesser amounts are given. Feingold's *Scholarships, Fellowships and Funds* lists in his three volumes millions in student aid for hundreds of vocational goals from advertising to work with blind preschool children. The Jessie Smith Noves Foundation, Inc., has been particularlv helpful to needy and deserving Negro students who otherwise could not contuine for a higher education. The terms by which funds are available require that approximatelv one-half the money be allotted each vear to Negroes, especially to medical students. This foundation gives both loans and scholarships. Negro youth should be sure to see, or have, a copy of *Do You Want to Go to College?* It is published by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. They should also consult Richard Plaut's *Opportunities in Interracial Colleges* and be aware of the scholarships offered by them.

If you have outstanding qualifications, don't neglect the larger foundations. The large funds ordinarily do not include many of the special

qualification requirements of the smaller funds. You may be eligible for an Elks National Foundation Scholarship award, a National 4-H award, a National Commander Scholarship award from the American Legion, or one of the national scholarship awards for women offered by the Seven-Colleges Conference located in Boston.

GET FACTS EARLY

It is important to know at an early date the requirements of various scholarship funds, both school and non-school administered. Scholarship planning for many boys and girls is a critical part of their career planning. It is important for you to know how to fill out a scholarship blank accurately and neatly. It is of course essential that you write a satisfactory letter in sending for the application forms, since often this may be a screening device. File your application well ahead of the deadline. If, for example, you need aid for the fall, apply in the preceding school year.

It is important for you and your parents to talk with your school counselor early in your school career, so as to benefit from his guidance and knowledge along these lines. In this connection, a great many schools now have a scholarship shelf in their libraries and have set up a roster of funds that are administered by the particular school. Let the school help you to help yourself.

No stone should be left unturned in tapping the available resources. Don't get discouraged. There are usually many funds available locally. Apply for those for which you are qualified. Today many high schools are keeping a record of scholarships won by their graduates and are setting up scholarship funds to make certain that more and more talented and needy students are given the opportunity to continue their education. The State of California has done a great deal along these lines. Many state legislatures are now considering the setting up of funds for scholarships. There are now available scholarship aids for the physically handicapped which are administered by each state. The department of education of some states has issued free pamphlets listing the scholarships available to their residents.

NEW FUNDS

Here in Boston the writer has had the good fortune to see a large number of new funds created to fill a very real need. There is, however, need for a great many more funds for Negro youth in this area as well as in many others. It matters little that minority groups have the opportunity of entering certain fields of endeavor if the lack of economic wherewithal prevents their doing so. In times where each person's talent can tip the balance in favor of democracy, it behooves us to see that youngsters who maintain the American dream of helping themselves, their family, and their country, be given that opportunity. Although there are many funds, such as the Edwards, Johnson and Shapiro Foundations which grant student aid to their recipients without regard to race, creed or color, there still is a need for specific funds for Negro

youth. If extremely large funds were created to help all youth regardless of race, creed or color, this would of course help solve the problem for many minority youths. Since this program may not appear in the immediate future, the method that many groups have adopted of giving funds to various groups in whom they are particularly interested is accomplishing deeds of good value.

MORE SCHOLARSHIPS NEEDED

All religious groups have funds for their constituents and the colleges themselves have all sorts of odd scholarships which pertain to various groups; some of them carry qualifications *ad absurdum*. Nevertheless, human nature being what it is, there are people who want their funds left for those who are to study law or medicine and will be used in helping only those people who study with these courses in mind, who live in certain areas, or who are representative of some group with which they feel common ties and bonds. Under these conditions, rather than wait for the time when there are sufficient funds for all youth, it seems worth while to have groups set up funds to meet specific needs.

Recently General Mills in search for the American homemaker of tomorrow, set up scholarships for senior school girls, administered by the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

This writer states there are student aid funds which can be tapped and they are there for the asking for those applicants with dogged determination to get the help they need in spite of real obstacles standing in their way.

For Negro youth this may not be an easy task. Nevertheless there are funds available. Let no person regardless of his creed or color, allow himself not to go on for further training because of a lack of financial wherewithal. Every year we still find scholarships that go begging because qualified people do not apply for them. In addition each year new funds are established, particularly those for students from certain local areas. Philadelphia Catholic Negro high-school students are eligible for six scholarships offered annually to six local Catholic colleges. These funds are offered by the Martin de Porres Foundation. Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, 683 Jackson Avenue, New York, awards the Florence K. Norman scholarships. The amount awarded varies according to need and and the type of goal. Four scholarships may be awarded each year. The sorority, composed of Negro business and professional women, is national in scope and is affiliated with the National Council of Negro Women.

NEGRO-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

In certain instances Negro-sponsored organizations, such as sororities, have opened up their scholarships to recipients regardless of race, color or creed. All pepole of minority groups should be cognizant of the Opportunity Fellowships offered by the John Hay Whitney Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, which are open to any citizens of the United States, including the Territories, who have given evidence of special ability and have

(*Continued on page* 575)

Notice of Nominations to the Board of Directors of the NAACP

These persons have been recommended by the Nominating Committee for membership on the National Board of Directors of the NAACP for the term January 1, 1956 to December 31, 1958:

KELLY M. ALEXANDER

Charlotte, N. C. President North Carolina State Conference of Branches and charter member. Life member NAACP. Member National Board since 1950. Organized Charlotte, N. C., branch. Former president Charlotte branch, now serving as secretary; executive vice-president of Alexander's Funeral Home and president Alexander's Mutual Burial Association of Charlotte, N. C. Active in social and political advancement of minority groups in North Carolina. Member budget committee of National Board. Thirty-three degree Prince Hall Mason and member of many worthy organizations in his community.

DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS

Boston, Mass. Formerly pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y. At present professor of preaching and applied christianity in School of Theology of Boston University. Member of the Board since 1938. Treasurer of the Association. Chairman of the budget committee of the Board.

DR. W. MONTAGUE COBB

Washington, D.C. Professor of anatomy, Howard University, Washington, D.C. Chairman council of medical education and hospitals. Chairman NAACP national health committee. Member of Board of Directors since 1950.

DR. NATHAN K. CHRISTOPHER

Cleveland, Ohio. President of Cleveland branch for 5 years. Ardent worker in local branch. Life member of Association. Funeral director. Member of the Board since 1947.

EARL B. DICKERSON

Chicago, Ill. Vice-President and general counsel, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill. Member original FEPC. Former member Chicago City Council and one-time assistant corporation counsel. Member NAACP board since 1941. Member budget committee and national legal committee of Association. Life member of Association.

DR. GEORGE D. FLEMMINGS

Fort Worth, Texas. Dentist. President of Fort Worth-Tarrant county branch for more than 17 years. Life member of NAACP. Grand vice-chancellor of Knights of Pythias of

Texas. Vice-president of Democratic Progressive Voter League. Member Board of Directors since 1947.

DR. BUELL GALLAGHER

New York City. President College of the City of New York. Former President Talladega College. Member of National Board from 1943-1948. Re-elected in 1953, and present member of the Botard.

DR. HARRY J. GREEN

Philadelphia, Pa. Dentist. President of branch and member executive committee Philadelphia branch. Long time worker in NAACP in Pennsylvania. Member Pennsylvania State Council for FEPC. Present member of Board since 1950. Member Board's Committee on branches and youth work.

MRS. LILLIE M. JACKSON

Baltimore, Md. President Baltimore, Md., branch and president Maryland State Conference. Member of Board since 1948. Member Committee on branches and youth work of the Board. Life member of Association.

JUDGE CARL R. JOHNSON

Kansas City, Mo. Judge of the Municipal Court of Kansas City, Mo. President Kansas City, Mo., branch NAACP. Attorney who has assisted National Legal staff on cases. Long-time worker for NAACP. Present member of Board since 1950. Life member of Association.

W. W. LAW

Savannah, Ga. Former president of Savannah NAACP youth council. Former acting president of Georgia State NAACP Youth Conference. Regional member of the National Planning and Advisory Committee to NAACP Youth Councils and College Chapters. Present member of the Board since 1950.

JOHN G. LEWIS, JR.

Baton Rouge, La. Chairman of legal redress committee of the Louisiana State Conference and Grand Master Prince Hall Masons in Louisiana. For many years active in support of NAACP legal cases in Louisiana and Southwest region. Member of the Board since 1953.

MR. DONALD SIMMONS

Stillwater, Oklahoma. Active in NAACP 4 years. Formerly President Brandeis University Chapter and formerly advisor to the Boston youth council. First Negro elected Youth Governor of Oklahoma for the model legislature. At present student Oklahoma A&M College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

JUDGE THEODORE SPAULDING

Philadelphia, Pa. Judge of Municipal Court of the City of Philadelphia. Former president of the Philadelphia branch NAACP. Member of Board since 1944.

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER

New York City. Former Director, Opportunity Fellowships, John Hay Whitney Foundation; visiting professor school of education NYU. At present Deputy Housing Commissioner of the State of New York. Present member of the Board since 1951, and vice-chairman of the Board. Chairman National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS

East Orange, N. J. Formerly president of the branches of the Oranges and Maplewood, N. J. At present treasurer of the New Jersey State

Conference. Member of the National Board from 1951-1953, and at present a vice-president of the Association.

The new nominees for the Board in the enclosed list are:

Mr. Samuel Williams, East Orange, N. J.
Mr. Donald Simmons, Stillwater, Oklahoma

The Association's Constitution provides:

"Independent nominations may be made by petitions signed by not less than thirty members of the Association in good standing by filing the same with the Secretary *not later than November 1* of each year. The Secretary shall send to each branch of the Association not later than November 15 of each year a ballot containing the nominations of the Nominating Committee, plus the nominations by independent petition. Each branch at its annual meeting shall by vote of the members present make its choices for the members of the Board of Directors. The said choices shall be marked upon the ballot submitted by the Secretary and the said ballot shall be signed by the president and secretary of the branch and must be returned to the national office not later than December 31 of each year. The said ballots shall be held by the Secretary in a safe place until the annual meeting.

"At each annual meeting the said ballots shall be opened by a committee selected at said annual meeting and counted on the following basis:

	Members			*Votes*
Branches of from	50	to	100	2
	100	to	500	3
	500	to	1000	4
	1000	to	2500	5
	2500	to	5000	6
	5000	to	10000	8
	10000	to	20000	9
Over	20000			10

"Any ballot or ballots containing the name or names of any persons for election to the said Board not nominated in accordance with the Constitution shall be void."

"There are many objects of great value to man which cannot be attained by unconnected individuals, but must be attained, if attained at all, by association."

Daniel Webster (1782-1852)

Nichols Studio

SOME *of the members of the Bridgeport, Connecticut, NAACP youth council (seated, from left): McDonald Isaac, Anne Aldrich, New York state youth advisor; Rev. F. W. Jacobs, Mrs. Francis Johnson, Bridgeport youth advisor; Mrs. Earl Johnson; standing, Blanch Pullen, Delores Doss, Fredie Mae Johnson, Pat Langston, Norma Holmes, Paul Menses, John Lancaster, Wm. Giles, Helen Fletcher, Loretta Beeson, Wiona Bethed, Betty Hatcher, and Thomasina Corroway. BOTTOM: Members of the Newberry, North Carolina, NAACP youth council.*

Race and Housing

INTEGRATED HOUSING IN CONNECTICUT

THE Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights has just published (*Racial Integration in Public Housing Projects in Connecticut*, Hartford, 1955) its analysis of 72 public housing projects "located in the State's principal areas of Negro concentration, i. e., towns having more than 500 Negroes in their population." Bridgeport was the only community that refused to cooperate.

We print below a summary of the findings:

The tenant sample consists of 950 tenants interviewed in ten public housing projects located in the principal areas of Negro concentration in the State.

Federal low-rent, Federal war and defense, and State moderate rental projects are represented in a 3-3-4 ratio. Six of the projects had been opened for initial occupancy prior to 1949, and four after 1949.

In both the white (588) and Negro (362) samples, 44 percent of the respondents resided in integrated, and 56 percent in segregated projects.

Most of the respondents were housewives. The 21-34 year age group was predominant in the all-white projects, and among both whites in the integrated projects. Respondents over 35 years of age were predominant in the all-Negro project, and among both whites and Negroes in the bi-racially segregated projects.

White respondents were predominantly Catholic; Negro respondents predominantly Protestant.

The size of the family was larger for Negroes than whites in all types of projects.

Whites were generally more satisfied with living in all-white projects, and least satisfied with living in integrated projects. Negroes were more satisfied with living in integrated projects.

Interracial conversational contacts were greatest between whites and Negroes living next door to each other, indicating that color was no bar if the opportunity for contact was present.

Social interaction among white and Negro *adults* occurred more frequently in integrated than in segregated projects. Interracially, the least amount of interaction occurred in activities extending beyond the project, such as going to the movies or shopping together. Interracial interaction was accelerated in activities centered in the homes of the participants, such as having coffee or tea together, or minding each other's children. The greatest amount of interracial interaction took the form of helping each other during sickness.

Tenant and other project organizations seemed to be most successful in stimulating interaction between whites and Negroes if the activities were centered around children.

Children, in their play activities, demonstrated considerably more interracial interaction than their parents.

The majority of both white and Negro adults felt that it was desirable for children of both races to play together.

Both white and Negro adults felt that their children, more than themselves, derived benefits and were less adversely affected by living in interracial projects.

Eighty percent of the white tenants who discussed racial matters with their children had favorable things to say about Negroes.

Less than 30 percent of the white tenants, compared with more than 90 percent of the Negro tenants were in favor of integrated occupancy patterns in future projects that might be opened. Only two percent of the Negro respondents actually favored any type of segregation in future projects.

Among white tenants who were able to recall their attitudes toward Negroes *prior* to moving into the project, favorable outweighed unfavorable attitudes in a ratio of about 2-1. Whites who had previously lived near Negroes had more favorable attitudes toward Negroes.

Only one-fifth of the white tenants, compared with four-fifths of the Negro tenants, were positive that most of their friends outside the project approved of their living in an interracial project. This seems to indicate that the racial prejudice of the white community is not reciprocated by the Negro community.

In a final 'summing up' question, only one-third of the white respondents expressed outright approval of living in a project where they had Negroes as close neighbors. The approval rate was slightly higher among respondents living in integrated projects, and slightly lower among those living in segregated projects. Outright disapproval was expressed by half of the respondents living in segregated projects. In contrast, almost 90 percent of the Negro respondents, regardless of occupancy pattern, expressed outright approval of having whites as close neighbors. Only one percent of the Negro respondents expressed outright disapproval, a finding that refutes the popular argument that Negroes, too, prefer segregation.

Among the conclusions noted in the report are the following:

The intermingling of Negroes and whites in public housing projects represents a real, though limited advance in the direction of integrating Negroes into the total life of the community. Heretofore, in Connecticut, the principal gains in Negro integration have occurred in the fields of public education, job placement, and public accommodations. But tangible as these gains have been, they are still fractional or terminal in nature. Even though Negroes attend school with whites, or work at jobs with whites, or patronize theatres, hotels and restaurants with whites, they are still aware of the limitations imposed upon their total acceptance into the white community. They are made to feel they are 'off-limits' when they try to rent or purchase homes outside segregated areas, or when they seek membership in many types of organizations and clubs, or when they seek participation, full and spontaneously—*across racial lines*—in the varied social activities and relationships that constitute the essence of community life.

At the outset we must recognize that the recent advances in public housing integration have been made on *the basis of the application of a statute outlawing racial discrimination.* . . .

These fears of unfavorable white reactions entertained by some housing officials were substantiated to some degree in our interviews with white tenants. Even though white tenants in the main did not describe Negroes in general, or their Negro neighbors in particular, in stereotyped terms, the majority of them still were opposed to integrated projects. Only about one-third of our white respondents wanted future projects to be integrated, or ap-

proved of having Negroes as close neighbors. . . .

An inevitable question, recurrent in studies of this type, is whether the more favorable attitudes of white tenants toward integration results from experience in living in an integrated pattern, or results from a selective process whereby prejudiced whites refused to move into the project in the first instance. . . .

NON-DISCRIMINATORY LOANS

An amendment to the "Savings and Loan Act" of New Jersey to end discrimination in the granting of mortgage loans reads:

"The granting of such loans shall be without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry. The granting of such loans shall be without discrimination of any nature including, but not limited to, interest rates, terms and duration, because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry."

SLUM CLEARANCE

DR. Robert C. Weaver, deputy commissioner of housing for the State of New York, made the following observation on slum clearance at the twelfth annual Institute of Race Relations held at Fisk University in June:

Such progress as has been made to date in urban renewal has raised serious questions and created serious problems among minority groups. As one would expect, the displacement of nonwhites under this program of slum clearance and rehabilitation has been disproportionately high. While this was almost an inevitable consequence of the program, it has been greater than it might have been because of the administrative policies adopted by the federal government and by local authorities. The basic law which provides federal assistance for the purchase of blighted and slum areas and their resale at a marked down figure to redevelopers also provides for the acquisition and re-sale of vacant sites. Despite this fact, few vacant sites have been included in the program to date. Thus we have the appalling situation of developing a program which reduces the supply of low cost housing at a time when there is an existing shortage of shelter of this type. . . .

We are discovering, too, that relocation has often created additional slums and brought blight into new areas. This is particularly true where minority group families are concerned, since, contrary to the filtering down theory [that any increase in the supply of housing immediately eases the pressure for dwelling units in all segments of the market], they do not have access to the total housing supply and are relegated to only a segment of the total housing market. There is danger that unless and until additional housing, available at low rentals or selling prices open to all ethnic groups, is provided simultaneously with the demolition of substandard homes, we will often tear down slums in one neighborhood only to spread blight and create slums elsewhere. . . .

BAY AREA HOUSING

THE *Newsletter* (August-September 1955) of the Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco, California, lists the following housing incidents for the Bay Area:

In *Piedmont* a home sale to a Negro warehouseman was called off after intense neighborhood pressure on the seller and threatened loss of his job. . . . In *Pleasant Hill* (near Concord) a neighborhood divided on a prospec-

tive sale to a Negro family. The seller stood firm, though conciliatory, and invited CCU to consult with the opposition. Ministers and other community leaders spoke up. The new family got their home. . . . In *San Francisco* an interracial couple with two small children moved into a modest apartment. When the husband was observed by a neighbor to be non-white he was immediately served with an eviction notice. CCU is helping; has talked with the management agent and with other tenants. The outcome is much in doubt. Married seven years, with two small children, this man and wife are tired of being pushed around, of living in slum sections. The location, the rent, the possibilities for redecoration in the new apartment are all just right. But come September, they may be pushed out once more. Apparently the landlord may do as he pleases. . . .

In *Menlo Park*, according to the Palo Alto Times, white residents in an interracial tract are being bombarded by salesmen from three real estate brokerage firms trying to drum up business through the old panic tactic. In this dirty business it is argued to the white homeowner that he should unload his property quickly, before more non-white buyers come in. And by frightening a number of people into such sales, losses are sustained by some through their own acts and they create the mostly non-white ghetto they feared in the first place. While the brokers glean commissions. . . .

GLEN COVE

ON September 4, 1955, the Housing Committee of the New York State Conference of NAACP Branches was asked to assist in the solving of a problem involving 43 adults and 68 children, all Negroes, who were about to be evicted from a tenement at 176-69 Glen Cove Avenue, Glen Cove, New York. Investigation revealed that the building, constructed during the past three years and occupied since January, 1954, violated almost all of the New York State building regulations and was a "fire trap."

No other housing was available to the tenants and they would have been placed on the streets with no foreseeable shelter. So the Committee proceeded to act, after consulting with NAACP housing consultant Madison Jones, State Conference President Mrs. Effie Gordon, and Glen Cove branch officers.

On September 12 (the date set for eviction), the chairman of the NAACP legal redress committee, in cooperation with Jawn Sandifer, managed to secure a two-day stay of eviction from Supreme Court Justice Samuel Rabin in Mineola, N. Y. The housing chairman then began a series of more than a half dozen conferences with the mayor and other city officials of Glen Cove.

On Wednesday, September 14, Justice Rabin granted a seven-day stay, until Tuesday, September 20, on condition that the tenants would not use their stoves.

After conferences with the Long Island Home Builders Institute, NAACP officials were able to get the support of the Long Island Neighborhood Renewals, Incorporated, a part of the Institute. After inspection of the building, it was found that it could be altered to conform with the New York State building regulations, that alterations could be done without evicting the tenants; and that the most expedient solution would be purchase of the building by the LINRI.

Ideal-Battzegar s

CHICAGO JOINT COUNCIL OF DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY (*Chicago, Illinois*) *presents check for* $500 *for NAACP life membership to Mrs. Cora Patton Andrews, president of the Chicago branch. In attendance at the ceremony (from left) were Virginia Davis, Sylvia Smith, Mildred Wiggins, Muriel Bell, Clarita Bonner, Mrs. Andrews, and Mildred Foster. BOTTOM: These Portland, Oregon, branch members make a contribution to the Association (from left): Thomas Johnson, Otto Rutherford, U. H. Leverett, Mrs. Sylvia Thompson, Edgar Williams, and Oliver Smith.*

WHO

wants to be a "half-way" American?

then join this all important crusade today

LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

KIVIE KAPLAN DR. BENJAMIN MAYS

CO-CHAIRMEN

Kelly Alexander	Robert H. Johnson
Bishop W. Y. Bell	Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin
Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers	Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Dr. W. Montague Cobb	Dr. James J. McClendon
Earl B. Dickerson	A. Philip Randolph
Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick	Walter Reuther
Morton S. Grossman	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Dr. Ralph Harlow	Ike Smalls
Carl Johnson	A. Maceo Smith
Dr. Mordecai Johnson	Dr. Channing H. Tobias

The job is bigger than ever! Our goal Has Been Expanded from 2,500 to 10,000 LIFE MEMBERSHIPS IN NAACP!

If proof were needed that racial tyranny still exists in America, the recent wanton crime in Mississippi, the open defiance of the Supreme Court School Decree, the economic reprisals and threats against the lives of Negro leaders offer convincing evidence. Against this slaughter of human rights, one organization pits its ever-growing strength—NAACP. It fights on every front—legal, educational, legislative—to bring about equality of opportunity and equal protection under law to those who are now treated as "half-way" Americans. Your contribution to this non-profit organization now can strike a mighty blow for freedom.

Annual installments of as little as $50 or more, sent to either your local branch of NAACP or the New York headquarters, can make you a Life Member in this vital crusade.

I wish to become a Life Member of the NAACP.

☐ I enclose check of $.....
as first payment toward a life membership.

☐ I enclose check of $500 for full Life Membership.

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

N.A.A.C.P.
West 40th Street
York 18, N. Y.

Editorials

TILL PROTEST MEETING

NOT since Pearl Harbor has the country been so outraged as by the brutal, insensate lynching of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till and the unconscionable verdict of the Sumner, Mississippi, jury which freed the boy's accused killers. From one end of the country to the other decent people of all races, faiths and origins were horrified by this bestial crime. Not only in this country was there revulsion but throughout the world, in Europe as well as in Africa and the Orient.

Mass meetings of protest have been held in practically all of the major cities of the country. It is heartening to report that many of these were sponsored not only by the NAACP branches but by other organizations sympathetic to the Association. In New York City the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, drew a crowd of 10,000 at a Harlem rally the Sunday after the acquittal. Later, in the garment district in midtown New York, District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, CIO, took the initiative in holding a mammoth outdoor meeting protesting this atrocity. Twenty thousand white and Negro trade unionists and others turned out to this meeting, which was jointly sponsored by District 65, the NAACP, and the Jewish Labor Committee.

AS David Livingston, president of District 65, indicated, the drive to secure justice in Mississippi requires the united efforts of all segments of the American people. He read a pledge adopted by the rally "to oppose those who would destroy our democracy by denying their fellow Americans the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Principal speakers at the rally were Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. Mr. Wilkins urged the administration in Washington to send its widely publicized "team" to Mississippi to clean up crime in that state. He called the trial "a travesty, a farce, a joke so far as it demonstrated the American principle of trial by jury to secure a just verdict." Congressman Powell called for a national boycott of "everything made in Mississippi." He offered to read a list of Mississippi-made products into the *Congressional Record* for mass distribution throughout the country.

The rally, the first to be called outside of a Negro residential district, demonstrated the need for mobilizing American opinion against the revival of lynch law in the South and indicated that similar meetings should be held throughout the country, involving not only the Negro population but the entire community.

FRENCH REACTION TO TILL TRIAL

MRS. MAMIE BRADLEY, mother of the murdered Till boy, correctly described the trial of her son's lynchers as a "farce—a comedy."

Farce-comedy it truly was, for though the State of Mississippi went through the motions of a fair trial, there was no wholehearted effort actually to convict Bryant and Milam. Almost the entire French press seized upon this fact and used it editorially, with the "rightist press much more vehement in its denunciation than the press of the left."

Out of this plethora of editorial comment, we quote a few paragraphs from Pierre Scize's "Shame on the Sumner Jury" (*Le Figaro*, September 26, 1955, moderate independent Paris daily):

The scandalous verdict of the Sumner, Mississippi, jury in acquitting Roy Bryant and John Milam of the murder of a Negro boy, when everything pointed to their shameful guilt, will arouse worldwide indignation.

We do not wish to question the authority of the jury, since a jury has all rights, even the right to make a mistake. And this very right of an imperfectly human jury is what humanizes it in our eyes. But the jury did not make a mistake in Sumner, Mississippi: it followed the tradition that no white man in the South must ever be found guilty for killing a Negro!

And the defense lawyers could cry out—it seems they are as fond of melodrama in Mississippi as we are in Paris—: 'Should you find these men guilty, your ancestors will turn over in their graves!' . . .

No one denied, nor could deny, the midnight kidnapping at gunpoint of the unfortunate child from the home of its relatives.

So they tried to besmirch the victim. It was no longer the admiring wolf-whistle which had made Till obnoxious to Mrs. Bryant, they now became offensive words, suggestive gestures, and finally attempted rape in broad daylight in a public place. Such excuses dishonor only those who advance them. Even if one accepts these explanations, even if these crimes had been committed by a 14-year-old adolescent, they would not warrant death.

We must never forget these raffish sessions, this judge in shirt sleeves guzzling Coca-Cola between questions, this brazen defense attorney, this prejudiced public, these defendants comparing their children as they played in their laps. Such beautiful white skinned children! I admired them because they were brazen enough to play with their own little ones while knowing their own guilt in the death of another child because its skin was black. . . .

And Monsieur Ecize concludes by asking that we have done with "homilies and the advice of sermonizers." What he and *The Crisis* want is action in Mississippi.

THE FRENCH AND UN

IT was a diverting spectacle to see the French delegates to the United Nations walk out in September because the Assembly voted to include the Algerian item on its agenda. The reason they gave was that Algeria is an integral part of France and that for the Assembly to discuss Algeria would be to meddle in France's domestic affairs contrary to the UN Charter.

When we heard this our first impulse was to yell, "Oh yeh?" Algeria is an "integral" part of France only by legal chicane. This juristic expedient of making colonies (Portugal does the same thing) an "integral" part of the mother country fools nobody. It is a dodge to justify suppression of nationalism. "He who excuses accuses himself" (*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*)?

Looking and Listening . . .

"NOT AHEAD ON TV"

HOW does the Negro fare on television? Let Hy Gardner, editor of the New York *Herald Tribune Tv and Radio Magazine* (September 18-24) tell how this newest medium treats Negro talent. Mr. Gardner charges, in "The Editor's Corner . . .":

Now that we have had a preview of things to come the time has come to point out what is *NOT* ahead on television.

It is a paradox that man's most forward moving mass medium of entertainment can, in the same breath, be so backward from a human standpoint. Despite the progress being made in color television, television remains color blind.

Many Negroes in show business, like in baseball or any form of athletics have natural born talents. There is no more versatile comedian on the horizon than young Sammy Davis Jr. His comedy timing, his dancing, his singing all are in the tradition of Frankie Laine, Eddie Fisher, Ray Bolger and Jackie Gleason. Yet the most he can hope for in television is an occasional guest spot on a Spectacular, a Colgate Hour, a Steve Allen show or the Sullivan program.

The same blank wall of frustration applies to other Negro stars including Lena Horne, Dorothy Dandridge, Billy Eckstine, Duke Ellington, Ethel Waters, Marian Anderson, Pearl Bailey and Harry Belafonte. Television will throw them a bone from time to time, but the meat, a program series of their own, remains hidden away in the deep freeze of intolerance.

Whether the fault lies with the networks or the sponsors; whether they fear possible public reaction in certain quarters, is immaterial. Since the Lord has gifted certain humans with rare artistic abilities the viewing public is being cheated of many hours of enjoyment until such a time as these personalities are starred in the regular lineups, not in the role of pinch hitters . . .

RELIGIOUS INTEREST GROWING

THE National Council of Churches reports growing American interest in religion since World War II. More Americans than ever before are now church members—about six out of every ten. They are also donating more money than ever before to religious enterprises, and churches are staffed by the greatest number of ministers in history—and there are more new churches than ever.

The new grand total of American church members in all faiths is 97,482,611—up 2,639,766 from a year ago for a record breaking 60.3 per cent of the population, a figure which compares with 49 per cent in 1940 and a mere 16 per cent a hundred years ago. The percentage rise for the year is 2.8 as against a population rise of 1.7.

Church membership figures by faiths show there are 57,000,000 Protestants; 32,000,000 Roman Cath-

olics and 5,500,000 members of the Jewish faith.

Sunday Schools are overflowing with a new total of 37,623,530 students and teachers—up 2,234,064 over last year's previous high for a phenomenal 6.3 per cent increase.

The year also chalked up a close to two per cent rise in new church congregations for a total of 300,056 —an increase of 5,597 and reached a new high—213,167—in the number of clergymen in active charge of local churches. Last year this figure was 207,618. (There are doubtless more for only 219 of the 268 religious bodies reporting in the survey gave figures on clergymen.)

To accommodate new throngs of worshippers new churches are also going up at a record breaking pace. The 1954 construction figure of $588,000,000 passing the half billion mark for the first time, is up 25 per cent over the previous high year of 1953.

Americans are also providing more financial support for their churches than ever before—at a rate three times greater than membership increases. In Protestant and Orthodox churches alone, contributions totaled $1,537,132,309 for a per capita average of $45.36 over the year, a rate of giving increase of 8.5 per cent over the previous year.

Other religious bodies do not make stewardship figures available, but estimates indicate a total for all faiths exceeding two billion dollars annually.

No one factor seems to be responsible for this unprecedented degree of religious interest. The awesome destructive power of atomic energy, the high birthrate, accelerated evangelism programs, and shifting population trends are mentioned. The actual depth of this religious revival is also in dispute. Is church membership simply a thing "to do"? "Is this a mature religious faith, or is it the parallel of foxhole religion in the age of atomic fission"?

NEGRO IN INDUSTRY

DESPITE impressive strides forward in social and educational equality, problems still beset the Negro in industry, according to a report in *Newsweek* (September 12, 1955) based on answers to questions asked businessmen and race relations experts across the country.

"While well over half the Negro workers are still below the semi-skilled level compared with one-sixth for whites, increasing numbers of nonwhites are finding jobs as stenographers and drill-press operators, bank tellers and shop foremen, plant engineers, chemists and art directors," and, "filling important $10,000 and even $15,000 jobs," there is a bleak side to the picture. "White collar jobs for Negroes are rare in steel, still rarer in tobacco and textiles," and there are only about 40 Negro certified public accountants in the whole country. Job opportunities are "poor to fair for the Negro in the Border States, Northwest, Southwest; poor in the deep South." According to Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director of the National Urban League . . ., "only 15 to 20 per cent of the major companies make a sustained effort to hire Negroes. An equal amount are hostile to the idea. The rest . . . are indifferent."

Some of the gains in employment for Negroes have come through collective bargaining antidiscrimination laws, and constant prodding by the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Many unions, however, have not encouraged Negro employment, and some have discouraged it. Education for the Negro is inadequate and misdirected. Although most job opportunities are in the technical fields, the majority of Negro students are in liberal arts.

Once hired, the job experience is the same as that of white workers, one of the few problems being ". . . too much attention from well-meaning white coworkers. Best thing to do, says RCA, is "treat Negroes as people, not as social problems."

The article likewise points out that there are only three Negroes filling "important $10,000 and even $15,000 jobs": Lloyd Hall, 61, technical director of laboratories for Griffith Laboratories of Chicago, Illinois; George Olden, 35, graphic-arts director for the CBS-TV network; and Dr. Percy Julian, 56, formerly research director of the Glidden Company, Chicago, but now head of his own research laboratory.

CONNECTICUT CIVIL RIGHTS CALENDAR

A CHRONOLOGICAL report of the progress of the State of Connecticut toward the integration of its minority-group citizens:

1818—The Connecticut Constitution was adopted. It declares all men to be equal in rights. The rights it guaranteed were freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly.

1868—Public Education. A state law was passed requiring that there be public schools to serve all children without discrimination on account of race or color (Section 1349, General Statutes).

1876—The Franchise. The State Constitution was amended to eliminate the requirement that voters be white (23rd Amendment).

1884—Deprivation of Rights. Depriving anyone of his constitutional or legal rights because of alienage, color or race was made punishable by fine and imprisonment (Section 8374, General Statutes).

1887—Insurance. Discriminatory practices in the sale of insurance because of color was forbidden by law. Life insurance companies were required to furnish affidavits stating that the reason for rejecting the request for insurance was not based on race or color (Section 6140-6142, General Statutes).

1905—Public Accommodations. Denial of full and equal accommodations in hotels, restaurants, transit facilities or places of amusement, could result in fine or imprisonment (See amendments under 1941, 1949, 1953, 1955.)

1917—Ridicule. A law was passed making a person liable to fine and imprisonment if he "by his advertisement" ridicules or holds up to contempt any per-

son or persons because of creed, religion, color, denomination, nationality or race (Section 8376, General Statutes).

1920—The State of Connecticut ratified the 19th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, enfranchising women.

1936—State Service. The State of Connecticut was forbidden to discriminate in employment against anyone because of color, or political or religious affiliations.

1934—Inter-racial Commission. A law was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint 10 commissioners to investigate employment opportunities, violations of civil liberties and related matters (Section 7400, General Statutes).

1947—Fair Employment Practices. The FEP Act makes it unlawful for employers, employment agencies, unions or individuals to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry. This law is under the jurisdiction of the Commission on Civil Rights. (Section 7401-7407, General Statutes).

1949—Military Service. The National Guard, organized reserve and naval militia were forbidden to deny membership because of race, creed or color, or to segregate members.

1949—Public Accommodations. Public housing projects were included in an amendment to the Public Accommodations statute. The Inter-racial Commission was given jurisdiction to receive and adjust complaints under this law.

1951—Commission on Civil Rights. To clarify its purpose, the name of the Inter-Racial Commission was changed to "Commission on Civil Rights."

1953—Public Accommodations Act. This act was further extended to include publicly assisted housing and all establishments offering goods and services to the public.

1955—Public Accommodations. The 1955 General Assembly amended the Public Accommodations Act to give the Commission on Civil Rights power to initiate complaints "whenever it has reason to believe (the Statute) has been or is being violated in any public housing project or publicly assisted housing. . ." (HB 1004).

1955—Discriminatory Advertising. It is now unlawful for any employer, employment agency, labor organization or person to advertise employment opportunities in such manner as to discriminate against individuals because of their race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry. This law becomes effective October 1, 1955.

EXPATRIATES LEAVE

THE leave of 142 overseas officers at present in the Gold Coast government services marks one further stage "in the attainment of the country's independence," according to Premier Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

The Ghana Evening News (July 30, 1955), Accra, Gold Coast, Af-

rica, reports that of the some 1,500 overseas officers serving in the government services, 771 are "entitled officers," and that of these 142 have elected to leave the service. African officers are immediately available to fill 59 of these vacancies.

After July 31, 1955, all members of the civil service became members of the Gold Coast service. "It means," to quote the *Evening News*, "that the promise made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Constitution is now being realized and that His Excellency the Governor has confidence that we are capable in advance of our independence of controlling one additional important aspect of our national life."

An editorial, "Africanisation: a Reality," in the July 27 issue of the *Evening News* comments:

With the appointment of Dr. Eustace Akwei, deputy chief medical officer to succeed the retired expatriate chief medical officer of the Gold Coast, the Nkrumah Government has given yet another practical evidence of its determination to pursue energetically its progressive policy of Africanising the Service at every available opportunity and as soon as proficient hands become available for the purpose.

This policy has so far been effectively and satisfactorily carried forward in the face of difficulties and at almost break-neck speed. As a result, the top-heavy alien bureaucracy of yesterday is in the process of progressive elimination by the substitution of a Local Service manned by no less efficient hands than men like R. K. Gardiner of Social Welfare and Community Development, R. P. Baffour, Department of Transport, W. K. Dawson, Rural Housing, C. E. Moses, Prisons, A. L. Adu, Recruitment, Sackey, Electricity, and several others, all Africans, spangled about the Senior Service to assume offices formerly known in the parlance of fostered inferiority as "European posts."

Many more Africans have been catapulted to Senior posts by the Africanisation policy of the people's Government. It is a policy which has neither sacrificed efficiency at the bar of expediency nor allowed pious slogans of "absolute standards," "unavailability" of human material to slow-down its speed or change its course. Ours has been a bold programme, tactfully applied, triumphing in the face of reactionary jeers and still achieving amid discourgement and irresponsible slander.

We cannot claim as yet to have achieved all we set out to do. But we have done in a brief, moment what the Busias and Danquahs [*Leaders of opposition groups. J. B. Dahquah headed the early nationalistic United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC).* Ed.] failed to do in almost half a century. And with growing incentive to serve the Local Service belonging to our own motherland, with increasing efficiency and integrity which are the twin sons of devotion and loyalty, there is no reason why the Gold Coast Civil Service should not become the first of its kind in emancipated countries, indeed, an object of emulation to many, "which none can surpass."

FRENCH TERROR IN NORTH AFRICA

WE have read the agonized wails of the American press over the Berber bestiality of August 20 at Oued-Zem where French men, women, children, and even their pets, were pitilessly slaughtered. But what the American public did not read were sober reactions of Frenchmen like François Mauriac, probably France's most distinguished living writer, Claude Bourdet, Robert Bar-

rat, Gilles Martinet, and others. They know that Maghrebian barbarity and outrage were provoked and are matched by French ferocity and thuggery.

Robert Barrat (*Témoignage Chrétien,* Paris, September 2, 1955) reminds his readers of seldom discussed facts:

The Moroccans are accused of savagery, but people forget the calculated savagery of the French—military and civilian; both in battle and in their campaigns of repression. Parachute troops slaughter Moroccan children, the wounded are left unattended to die in agony, and Moroccan villages are burned. At Khrourigba, more than fifty Moroccan rioters are locked in a *nousalla* and burned to death. But people keep saying that the Moroccans started this sort of thing. You need a régime of calculated brutality and terrorism to cow them into the necessary docility. How else can you pacify them?

Yes, who started it? Investigation, we fear, will place the blame directly in the laps of the French. Before 1953, Morocco had one of the lowest crime rates in the world. Europeans were never molested or attacked. Because of Moroccan fear of the French and French power? Perhaps. But also because Moroccans loathe murder. Though warlike and courageous in battle, they do not believe in vengeful murder for a private grudge. How then explain this sudden transformation of a peaceable people into rioters, murderers, thugs, and desperadoes in two years?

Let us be honest. We, the French, are to blame. But we let French national pride and French prestige put us in blinkers. No Moroccan's life is worth a dime as compared with that of a Frenchman. Eighty Europeans are murdered and they get an eight-column spread in the French press and arouse the agonized indignation of the civilized world. But European mobs ran riot in Casablanca last July 14 and 15 killing, lynching, braining, and burning hundreds of Moroccans under conditions as abominable as those of August 20 at Oued-Zem and Khenifra. French eyewitnesses described these bestial scenes to me: 15-year-old Moroccan children shot down in the streets like so many rabbits, Moroccans burned alive in their cars, cruelty and ferocity everywhere.

Why didn't the civilized world wail to high heaven after these outrages as it did after the massacre of August 20? Even while I write these lines, the French still pursue their *ratissages* [mopping up] in Algeria and Constantine. . . . Do people really believe that 10,000 dead will end the Algerian fight for freedom? Give them their freedom and there will be peace. Look at what happened in Tunisia!

The truth is that man, wherever you find him, whether in Morocco or Algeria or France, is capable both of cruelty and generosity. . . .

Gilles Martinet (France Observateur, Paris, August 25, 1955) writes:

The mob which ran riot in the streets of Oued-Zem killing every French man, woman, and child they could get their hands on was a mob of Berbers and Muslem. This is not disputed. But they were also a *horde from the Middle Ages.* This is significant. Before we blame such outrages on race or religion, we should recall the massacres and butcheries which imbrued Europe for so many centuries. Enemies stoned to death, women and children put to the sword, towns set afire: atrocities committed as readily under the Cross as under the Crescent. These things are inseparable from a certain social state and a certain level of culture.

This explains the individual horror aroused by the ferocities of August 20. But these outrages killed far fewer women and children than the bombings of Coventry and Hamburg, not to men-

tion the atomic-bombing of Hiroshima. Death by knife is no less terrible than death by napalm bomb or the frightful agony of death in a German concentration camp. But we are so made that the savagery of death at individual hands—the only kind from which civilization has almost freed itself—seems more dreadful than the anonymous, mechanized, and calculated atrocities which are a special mark of our times.

There is cruel irony in the fact that these medieval customs have been supported by the champions of colonialism as a bulwark against North African nationalism. . . .

NORTH AFRICAN GESTAPO

LE Voix du Peuple (clandestine nationalist paper of Algeria) has listed the thirteen methods of torture used by the police in Algeria. "The interrogation of prisoners is always along the same lines. Introduced into the police barracks, the suspect is first stripped naked (no Algerian is ever interrogated clothed). He is placed in this state and standing up in the center of 4 to 12 police, arrogant and fuming with rage and racial hate. Each of them then performs his favorite act: one hits him on the body, another spits on him, another puts his lighted cigarette on his flank, taking no notice of the burning or the cries; another kicks him in the genitalia; another mocks his physique or addresses insults about his wife or his sister; and finally they all punch and kick him, causing many injuries. It is not till after this *hors-d'oeuvres* that they question him or give him the document to sign.

"The questions are brief. If the prisoner says nothing or refuses to sign, the 'boss' signals one of his policemen and says, 'To Number One.' This number signifies the first system of torture, 'the bath.' (The French Gestapo in Algeria has 13 systems of torture, the Nazi Gestapo had 10, according to the torturer Touron of the Algerian French Police.)"

The thirteen systems of torture are then described in detail. Since they are too obscenely brutal to be described here (reminding us as they do of the imaginative cruelties of the Marquis de Sade's *The 120 Days of Sodom*), we merely list them: Torture of the Bath, Torture of the Plank, Torture by Electricity, Torture of the Hose, Torture of the Inner Tube, Torture of the Broom Handle, Torture of the Wax Taper, Torture of the Candle, Torture of the Top, Torture by Whipping, Torture of the Jet of Water, Torture by Hanging, and Torture of the Bottle.

"Silent Africa is nothing but a football field. There are two teams always the same, and both white. One wears the colors of the government and the other one the colors of the business man. The Negro is the ball."

Albert Londres: *Terre d'Ebène*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND THE TILL CASE

DURING the current discussion of the slaying of Emmett L. Till and other instances of violence in Mississippi, the public has raised questions about what federal legislation is necessary to curb such crimes.

There is no doubt of the fact that the situation in Mississippi points up the necessity for enacting civil rights legislation now pending in Congress. If all, or even some, of the important civil rights bills were on the statute books, Mississippi citizens would have some chance of obtaining legal redress for violations of their civil rights through federal courts.

In this analysis, reference will be made to specific bills as examples. No attempt is made to evaluate them in relation to other similar bills on the same subject. The multiplicity of bills pending precludes such an evaluation in this short memorandum.

S. 900 and H.R. 3563 would be particularly applicable to the Emmett Till case. These anti-lynching bills would have subjected Bryant and Milam and their accomplices to prosecution in federal court and to a possible jail term up to twenty years. Such a trial would be conducted away from the lynch atmosphere of the crime and would not be the picnic style affair that the murder trial was. The jury would undoubtedly have been drawn from a wider area and from a greater variety of occupational groups. The possibility of having colored jurors would be increased.

Had this type of law been enacted in the first session of this Congress, there would have been no doubt as to federal jurisdiction. The services of the FBI would have been available to gather evidence and to make scientific tests where necessary. There would not have been an excuse, such as that used by local officials, of a lack of trained investigators to assist the prosecution.

Under the terms of S. 900 and H.R. 3563, there would also be a civil remedy in the federal courts against the lynchers and against the county in which the lynching took place.

The cases of Reverend George W. Lee and Lamar Smith would fall into the same category as the Till case. Although the Department of Justice is investigating these cases, it is still expressing doubts as to its jurisdiction. Passage of S. 900, H.R. 3563, or similar legislation would dissipate these doubts.

If, in the Lee and Smith cases, the FBI does secure enough evidence to support prosecution under the existing civil rights statutes, the Depart-

ment of Justice will be burdened with the necessity of proving "specific intent" on the part of the killers under the doctrine of the *Screws* case. This doctrine requires not only that it must be proved that the defendants killed the victims to keep them from voting but did so with the specific intent of depriving them of a Constitutional right. H.R. 3580, S. 904, and companion bills would remove this obstacle by listing the right to vote and other rights as being protected by the civil rights statutes.

The right to vote, so widely abused in Mississippi, would be protected under H.R. 3476, S. 903, and similar legislation. This bill would extend federal protection against intimidation and coercion to voters in primary elections, the only ones that matter in Mississippi.

It would also grant to the Attorney General the right to seek injunctive or other relief for voters who are disenfranchised. This would put the burden of protecting a citizen's right to vote on the federal government rather than on the individual citizen, who is subject to local pressures. In addition, it would make available the investigative facilities of the FBI for the purpose of gathering evidence to support these civil suits.

Officials in Mississippi are attempting to defend the scarcity of colored voters by saying that Negroes do not pay their poll tax. H.R. 1600, S. 901, and other anti-poll tax bills would remove this undemocratic obstacle to voting rights in Mississippi and elsewhere.

It should be noted in passing that the voting right is protected to some extent now by federal civil rights and election legislation. *It appears that the tragic Mississippi situation is due in part to the failure of the federal government to vigorously utilize the authority it has to prosecute under these statutes.*

The recent beating of airman Paul Ferguson at New Albany, Mississippi, by police officers and a bus driver, would be a matter of federal concern if S. 1089 and H.R. 5399 were law. These bills would extend to all servicemen in uniform the protection now afforded Coast Guard personnel and other government agents.

It is less likely that incidents like the Ferguson beating and other similar situations in interstate commerce would arise if Congress had passed S. 657, S. 908, H.R. 691 or similar legislation. These bills would prohibit racial discrimination in interstate commerce. It seems unlikely that carriers or their agents, who would be subject to criminal and civil suits in federal courts, would continue racially discriminatory practices.

The open defiance of the Supreme Court by all Mississippi state officials from Governor White down, the deputizing of a large part of the state bar to defend school cases, and the action of the Mississippi legislature to circumvent the Supreme Court's school decision emphasize the necessity of adopting the Powell amendment to the pending School Construction Aid Bill. Unless this safeguard is added to this federal aid bill, the Congress will be guilty of subsidizing the defiance of the Court by demagogues of the White ilk.

H.R. 3305 is important in the school situation in that it would apply

the Powell formula to existing federal school aid programs.

All or most of the points covered by the legislation mentioned above are also contained in the various Omnibus Civil Rights Bills pending before Congress. So the passage of an Omnibus Bill or of its various component parts would contribute greatly to the cause of civil rights in Mississippi and elsewhere.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Church Gives $1,000: Topping contributions received at NAACP headquarters in September was a gift of $1,000 to carry on the fight for freedom in Mississippi from the members of Concord Baptist church in Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Gardner Taylor is pastor.

Following the acquittal of the accused slayers of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till, many persons and organizations have sent in contributions to strengthen the NAACP in the work it is doing in Mississippi and elsewhere in the South to make impossible a recurrence of the brutal Till murder.

In addition to the written messages, hundreds of persons have telephoned offering to do anything possible to speed the day when such savagery as that exhibited in Mississippi will be impossible. Many have offered to collect funds and send them in to the NAACP.

"I am enclosing a purely voluntary contribution for the work for which your association is organized," a letter says. "The very recent atrocious attack on a little colored boy in Mississippi impels this action on my part."

One letter-writer asserts: "My wife and I have been triggered into taking action partly by recent events in Mississippi, but perhaps to a greater extent by Homer Bigart's New York *Herald Tribune* articles on the headaches of school integration, which depict so well the kind of up-hill battle your representatives down there must fight. . . . Enclosed please find a . . . contribution . . ."

A donation of $100, representing part of his savings, was brought in personally by a man associated with a national broadcasting company. Several churches sent funds. A Chicago newspaper has transmitted to the Association a number of donations made in that city in regard to the Emmett Till case.

"Enclosed you will find a postal money order . . . to help carry on this fight for freedom throughout the United States of America," a woman writes, "so that my child and future children would enjoy the rights of all the people. I wish success in your mission."

Another individual declares: "Having had the opportunity to live here in Georgia for several months I have come to realize that time alone will not solve the racial problem. Time will only prove effective if supplemented by the actions of groups such as the NAACP.

"Enclosed is a contribution which I hope will be of some assistance in your work of securing equal status and opportunity for Negroes in the United States. Before moving to the South I did not realize the magnitude of the task to be accomplished."

ALZENIA UPSHAW

of Tuskegee Institute branch.

(See Alabama branch item opposite page.)

What the Branches Are Doing

Alabama: Baby Alzenia Upshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Upshaw, walked off with first place honors in the TUSKEGEE branch's annual baby contest when the four-week drive closed in August. Her sponsors reported $145.

California: The Washington Bureau of the NAACP has informed the WEST COAST regional office that racial segregation in government housing quarters at the Sierra Ordnance Depot, Herlong, California, "is being investigated on a high departmental level."

Fifteen of the west coast branches have named their Freedom Seal drive chairmen in what is expected to be the Association's most successful year.

Mrs. Susan Vernier, president of the PALO ALTO branch, is reporting to the New York office its third life membership. Mrs. Agnes C. Robinson, Kingsley Avenue, Palo Alto, California, submitted to the branch her check for $500 for full payment of her life membership in the Association. This makes the third life membership from the Palo Alto branch.

Another in a series of complaints against police officers of the SAN FRANCISO police department was filed in October by Terry Francois, attorney for the local branch, in behalf of Charles Murry, a 19-year-old minor who charges police brutality.

More than 100 delegates from branches and youth councils in northern California attended the two-day annual meeting of the northern California area conference.

MRS. ANNETTE McCLOE *of the Bridgeport-Stratford branch. See below.*

The southern area conference, headed by Frank Barnes, president, met at Long Beach on September 10.

The NAACP story was told and shown to thousands through the medium of an educational booth sponsored by the branches of the CENTRAL California area at the annual California Fair and Exposition. A continuous twelve-hour procession passed the booth for eleven days. Many stopped

and wanted more information; many passed and did not stop, but gave a friendly smile; others who stopped already knew the story and stopped merely to say, "You're doing a fine job, keep up the good work"; some stopped to join the NAACP and others stopped to sign the register.

The booth, which was awarded one of the plaques given by the directors of the fair to outstanding educational exhibits, was built around the theme of the Fighting Fund For Freedom flyer, with a life-size bust of Abraham Lincoln mounted in the center.

Connecticut: Mrs. Annette McCloe won first prize in the BRIDGEPORT-STRATFORD 1955 membership drive by securing 125 members. This is the fifth consecutive year she has won first place.

The branch entered a float in the 1955 Barnum Festival Parade on July 4.

Illinois: The westside unit of the CHICAGO branch staged a protest rally against the Till killing on October 2 at the Stone Temple Baptist church. The branch also held a packed mass meeting in September at the Metropolitan Community church.

The branch has offered Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and the Commission on Community Welfare recommendations for solving the Trumball Park housing situation.

Iowa: About 85 persons ate supper together at the DES MOINES branch's first annual picnic held at McRae Park.

Minnesota: The MINNEAPOLIS branch resumed fall activities on September 18 with its initial meeting at the Phyllis Wheatley House. For the

INDIVIDUAL *workers reporting the largest number of members in membership campaign of the Wilmington, Delaware, branch, are (from left) Dr. Leon V. Anderson, Mrs. Jane Mitchell, and Wagner D. Jack-*

THIS NAACP *float (of the Redwood branch) won a* $100 *prize in the "historical class" in the July* 4, 1955, *parade in Redwood, California.*

first time since 1948 the branch has achieved its goal of a 1,000 members.

New Jersey: More than $2,000 in cash, representing $50 down payments on 14 life memberships, special contributions and fees on general memberships, were made in answer to "the tyranny in Mississippi" at an interracial Freedom Fund rally in NEWARK on September 28. Topping the life memberships were four in one family, Dr. Walter T. Darden, prominent Newark and Montclair physician and civic leader, his wife, Mrs. Mamie Darden, and their two daughters, Norma Jean and Carole Dianne Darden. Executive secretary Roy Wilkins was the guest speaker.

New York: The third annual achievement award of the NEW YORK CITY branch was presented on November 6 to NAACP board chairman Dr. Channing H. Tobias for his leadership, foresight, and wisdom in proposing and planning the "Fight for Freedom Fund Campaign."

Mayor Wagner recently appointed branch president Russell Crawford a member of the city-wide Citizens' Committee to Keep New York City Clean.

The fall conference of the New York state NAACP conference was held October 14-16 at Rye.

The BROOKLYN branch held its membership meeting on September 22.

Robert C. Scott, chairman of the membership campaign of the STATEN ISLAND branch, announces a total of 883 new members in the drive toward the membership goal of 1,000.

Membership prizes went to Rosa Orr, Mrs. Frances Freeman, and Clifford Warren; prizes for financial contributions went to Mrs. Christiana Brooks, James Josey, and Samuel Browne.

Former branch president (1945-1947) Douglas Bush died in September after a six-week illness.

Pennsylvania: Officials of the PHILADELPHIA branch met with G. L. Prasse, commissioner of the Bureau of Correction, and the respective wardens of Pennsylvania's penal institutions, in

Scott L. Henderson

NEGRO BEAUTICIANS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, INC., *became an NAACP life membership subscriber when Mrs. Doris C. Ford, recording secretary of the group, presented a $50 initial payment to W. Lester Banks, state NAACP executive secretary.*

Scott L. Henderson

EDWARD Y. WEST (*left*), *president of the Petersburg district of the National Ideal Benefit Society, presents second annual payment on Society's NAACP life membership to W. Lester Banks, Virginia NAACP executive secretary, while the Rev. L. C. Johnson, president of the Petersburg branch looks approvingly on.*

a discussion of Negro employment and prison integration.

South Carolina: The FLORENCE branch, after its summer membership campaign, reports 433 new members, which brings the total branch membership to 647.

Five campaign workers won merit certificates: Mrs. Nathaniel Herbert, 54 members; Edmund Smoot, 26; Edward Hicks, 50; Mrs. Virginia Scipio, 60; and Camille Levy, 34.

Virginia: Mrs. Doris C. Ford, recording secretary of the Negro Beauticians of the State of Virgina, presented the NAACP with a check for $50 as initial payment on her life membership.

The National Ideal Benefit Society, Inc., has made second payment on the Society's NAACP life membership. The presentation was made to the Association on behalf of the Society by Edward West of Petersburg.

Wisconsin: The MILWAUKEE branch held its membership kick-off rally on September 11 in the local Masonic Hall.

College and School News

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Only Missouri made a grade of A in a special TIME *magazine* (September 19, 1955) report card on the progress of 17 southern and border states in complying with the Supreme Court's order to enforce desegregation. Five states rated a flat F for failure; eleven others were given passing grades varying from A minus (West Virginia) to D (Florida).

■

The UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND is currently conducting campaigns in some 70 cities throughout the nation to raise the 1955 goal of $1,750,000 which will help its 31 member institutions meet annual operating expenses.

■

The board of trustees of FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE recently named five new buildings completed at a cost of $865,841. The women's dormitory ($248,732) was named for Nannie L. Smith, wife of a former president of the college, Dr. Ezekiel E. Smith. Mrs. Smith was college business manager until her death in 1942. The infirmary ($114,717) was named for Charles C. Spaulding, founder-president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. The men's dormitory ($140,380) was named for George H. Williams of Fayetteville, outstanding churchman. The mechanics arts building was named after John W. Mitchell; and the college auditorium ($320,042), after Dr. J. W. Seabrook, who gave more

Blackstone Studio

AUGUSTA BAKER, *prominent storyteller and staff member of the New York City Public Library, has edited a new book of fairy tales,* THE TALKING TREE AND OTHER STORIES (*Lippincott*).

than thirty-five years of service to the college.

■

On the invitation of Carlton Comma, director of the Trinidad Public Library, Mrs. Augusta Baker, prominent storyteller and staff member of the New York Public Library, spent the month of September in Trinidad, lending her assistance to the children's department of the public library there. Mrs. Baker recently published a new book of fairy tales, *The Talking Tree and Other Stories* (Lippincott).

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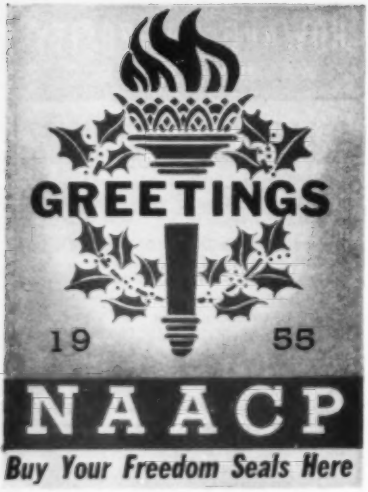

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WRITE Bobbie Branch, Director of Seal Campaign, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

An appeal for extensive federal and state legislation to implement racial desegregation came in September from more than 200 young adult leaders meeting in the final session of the second UNITED STATES ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH meeting at OBERLIN COLLEGE. The six-day national "town-meeting"—dealing with the theme "Freedom in the Balance"—termed desegregation the most pressing national need.

■

"Human Equality"—its history and its practical meaning—held the attention of scholars on the second day, August 30, of a week long CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION held at The Men's Faculty Club of COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

■

Forty-three public and private school teachers and administrators from five New England states attended the 1955 workshop (June 27-July 15) on education sponsored jointly by BOSTON UNIVERSITY and the NEW ENGLAND ECONOMIC EDUCATION COUNCIL. The course was given at Phillips Andover Academy under the chairmanship of Melvin R. Karpas of the Boston university school of education.

■

The adult education movement was given substantial impetus when non-commercial EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION stations opened in Chicago and Detroit on September 19 and October 3. This brings up to 17 the number of American cities where adults may "go back to school" by traveling no farther than their living room TV sets.

Protestant churches are launching two new series of television programs this fall and winter and are developing a master plan for an elaborate Christian education series for children to begin in 1957. The plans, announced to the 12th International Audio-Visual Workshop held September 3-9 at the AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSEMBLY in Green Lake, Wisconsin, were reported by Dr. S. Franklin Mack, executive director of the Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of Churches.

■

More than forty Virginia school teachers and school administrators were in attendance at the 93rd annual convention of the NEA which met in Chicago, July 3-8. These persons represented NEA affiliated local associations and the Virginia state organization, according to the *Virginia Education Bulletin*.

■

The AMERICAN PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSOCIATION (1790 Broadway, New York City 19) warns that the country's rehabilitation program is seriously impeded by the shortage of physical therapists. There is currently a critical need for more than 3,000 physical therapists and thousands of additional institutional jobs could be set up throughout the country if qualified physical therapists were available to fill them. There is also a shortage of clinical workers, research workers, and teachers for physical therapy schools. Many sources of financial assistance are available to the physical therapy student.

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Kenneth MacDonald, editor of the *Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register and Tribune* and president of the American Society of Editors, told journalism teachers and administrators at their annual convention in Boulder, Colorado, that they must train people capable of producing more accurate and informative newspapers.

■

A feature of the freshman orientation program at TALLADEGA COLLEGE was the annual Freshman Talent Night. Representing 16 states, from Texas to New York, the new students sang songs, played instruments, and had their say.

■

Samuel DeWitt Proctor was inaugurated as fifth president of VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY on November 4.

Thirty-seven men have enrolled in the university's school of religion for the school year 1955-56, according to an announcement from the office of the chairman of the school of religion, Dr. John M. Ellison. There are eleven seniors, seventeen juniors, and nine freshmen.

One new faculty member, Dr. Peter Igarashi, a graduate of Harvard, has been added to teach courses in the New Testament.

High school graduates and honor roll students enrolled in the university will share $27,000 in scholarships this year. Each high school graduate in the class of '55 who finished as valedictorian of the class was given a $200 scholarship; each salutatorian, $150; each graduate who finished in the upper-third, $50; and each returning student who made the honor roll at VUU last semester was given $50.

■

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE, has been elected president of the Inter-University Council of the State of Ohio for 1955-56.

Six faculty members at CSC won scholarships for summer study, as well as honors in their respective fields: Beverly Heard studied at Case Institute as a General Electric science fellow in physics; Rade Vujacic, Far Eastern problems at Ohio State; and Dr. Gertrude Engel won an appointment as visiting fellow to

Ohio State. Honors were won by Mack M. Greene and Dorothy Cross Zeiger. Professor Green exhibited a bronze head in the professional sculpture section at the Ohio State Fair at Columbus and had his piece adjudged third place. Mrs. Zeiger won first prize during a special speaking contest at the regional convention of the United World Federalists meeting in Waldenwoods, Michigan.

■

Dr. P. F. Hahn, director of the cancer research laboratories at MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, was one of six members from the United States invited to participate in and deliver a paper at a symposium on the physio-pathology of the reticulo-endothelial system held at Gif-sur-Yvette, France, July 4-8, under the auspices of the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences.

Meharry, after the grants of July 8, now has grants totalling $517,803 from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The National Science Foundation has awarded the school a grant of $11,000 for support, over a two-year period, of research in spectrophotometric studies of selected carotenoids. The research will be under the direction of Dr. Edward G. High.

The Chicago alumni has pledged itself to contribute $10,000 toward the construction of a building to house stock and infected animals used for teaching and research.

Dr. Dolores J. Cooper, assistant professor of pharmacology, has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for a year of study in Copenhagen, Denmark, under Dr. Knud Moller, head

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of the Pharmacological Institute at the University of Copenhagen.

■

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of FISK UNIVERSITY, was elected chairman of the nine-station UNESCO conference on the teaching of race and race relations which met in Paris in September. He then gave a series of lectures at the University of Stockholm in Sweden and at the University of Oslo in Norway.

Fisk added ten new members to the university staff for the new school term. Among the appointees were Dr. Robert A. Thornton, new dean of the Basic College, and the Rev. M. J. Jones, dean of the chapel. Dean Thornton replaces acting dean Howard D. Gregg, who has been named president of Payne college, Birmingham, Alabama.

Other new staff members are Dr. T. Thomas Fletcher, who will teach English; Dr. James Oliver, also English; Dr. Emma White Bragg, assistant professor of education and psychology; Dr. Pankaja Kadaba, research assistant in chemistry; Dr. R. Edwin Worley, assistant in the infrared spectroscopy laboratory; Mrs. Essie Burden, assistant in chemistry; Victor Backus, director of publicity; and Mrs. Estalyn Ross, resident director of Jubilee Hall, freshman women's dormitory.

Fisk was host in September to the sixth annual Institute on Infrared Spectroscopy. Fisk also ranks high in the number of scientific articles published in the fields of chemistry and chemical physics.

■

Three LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (MO.) music students were selected to star with top television artists in September when the famed Horace Heidt show was presented at the Jefferson City junior college auditorium. Frankie Lee Weathers, 18-year-old lyric soprano from St. Louis sang "Il Bacio." June Bosley, senior, and Darl Dedman, sophomore, sang a duet, "Love Is Where You Find It."

Fourteen new faculty and staff members were introduced to the university students at the opening of the fall term.

■

Robert H. Simmons has been appointed dean at ALBANY STATE COLLEGE. Dr. Marvin Head has joined the college staff as an expert in "special education."

As guests of Sidney Poitier of "Blackboard Jungle" fame, President W. H. Dennis, R. L. Pruitt, and Mrs. A. C. Cheatham accompanied him to the location where Wayne-Fellows is now shooting "Good-Bye My Lady," parts of which are being filmed in the Albany, Georgia, area. Mr. Poitier is residing on Albany State campus during the shooting.

Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, chairman of the communications center at Hampton Institute, was a recent speaker at the ASC convocation. Dr. Gloster recently returned from Japan where he served as a Fulbright professor at Hiroshima university.

■

Patricia Ann Ison, a senior at SPELMAN COLLEGE and president of the Spelman College Students Association, has been elected one of two vice-chairmen of the National Student Council of the YWCA.

Leo Katz, noted artist, photogra-

pher, author and educator, is a John Hay visiting professor at Spelman for 1955-56. Dr. Barnett Smith, professor of biology, has been awarded a Public Service Grant of $7,532 by the National Microbiological Institute of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Gladys Cooper has been appointed chairman of the department of home economics.

Clarence A. Bacote of the department of history at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY was awarded the Ph.D. degree at the summer convocation of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Robert G. Armstrong is a recent appointment to the department of sociology and anthropology. Dr. N. P. Tillman has been appointed acting dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences.

A two-day program centered around the Christian ministry marked the dedication of the H. L. McCrorey Hall, new administration building for the school of theology at JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY.

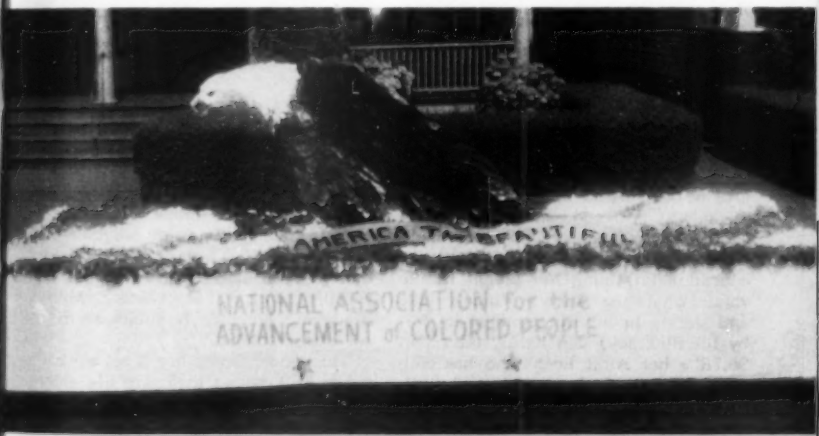
■

Dr. Rudolph Jones, dean of Fayetteville State Teachers college, was guest speaker at the formal opening exercises of SHAW UNIVERSITY.

■

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE was host October 3-6 to representatives from nineteen local chapters of the New Farmers of America.

The college announces twenty-one additions and replacements to its faculty and staff this fall.



FLOAT *of the Bridgeport-Startford, Connecticut, NAACP branch entered in the 1955 Barnum Festival Parade.*

Book Reviews

HOSTILITY AND REJECTION

Mine Boy. **A novel by Peter Abrahams. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1955. 252pp. Paper $1.25 [Originally published by Dorothy Crisp & Co. Ltd., London, 1947.]**

Black Argosy. **A novel by Mercedes Mackay. London: Putnam & Co. Ltd., 1954. 238pp. 12/6 ($1.75).**

The Trap. **A novel by Dan Jacobson. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1955. 122pp. $2.95.**

Ron Spillman, Black Star

PETER ABRAHAMS

In *Mine Boy* Peter Abrahams displays once again that serious simplicity of mood and expression which makes him easily the most competent of the several novelists now working the African scene. His leading characters come blended with a humanizing sense of love and a passionate feeling for freedom.

Mine Boy is most of all about the love of Xuma and Eliza. "Xuma from the north" is a good man whose fearlessness and innate dignity command respect; Eliza is a schoolteacher whose educational training has taught her to value what she knows Xuma's love and station in life (determined in part by his illiteracy) can hardly offer her. So, like her Aunt Leah who has educated her, she is by moods and turns soft and hard; soft by human inheritance and hardened by the desire for modern comforts. As man loving, Xuma is helplessly caught between the woman he understands and needs—Maisy, the epitome of laughter and gaiety—and the woman who holds a mortgage on his feelings. The problem posed, therefore, is whether Maisy's life-giving laughter is sufficient to resolve this conflict.

This tender love story is set against a harsh background depicting life among the Africans who toil in the mines and squander their meager earnings in drunken, brutalized strife. But novelist Abrahams works over the ugliness of

this atmosphere until beauty takes shape, indeed, "re-creates" it in a prose that fairly sings his themes—love and freedom.

This novel also carries a social purpose, which is clearly to establish the idea of man as *man* in place of the corruption that man is first *white*, or *black*, or whatever the Devil may require. This central point is suggested in Kipling's East-West-Breed-Birth jingle which prefaces *Mine Boy* and again in the conversations about natives which take place between the sympathetic (and sympathetically portrayed) Red One, Xuma's mine boss, and Di, the Red One's wife. The Red One's understanding mind (and heart) and his success in getting Xuma himself to see *people* as such starts a buzzing in Xuma's brain and lights his life with a new brightness.

The problem of the African in London is treated in Mercedes Mackay's *Black Argosy*, a first novel which puts the case in terms of a study in contrasts. Edun Banjeje and Ben Akintola are both Nigerians and even knew each other as boys. After considerable difficulty, they both get to London—Edun as a stowaway and Ben as a law student.

But ". . . there were two worlds for black men in London, worlds as far apart as the two poles." For Edun, illiterate, confused, and given to corrupt ways of living, there was the way of dope-peddling and addiction. For Ben, honest, ambitious and self-disciplined, there was a hard but sure way out: through study and work. Edun's ruthless and calculating outlook bring him into contact with Phyllis Drew, a social castaway whose body belonged to any man who could give her a night's lodging, and Lily, whose price was above Edun's means. Audu, who was paying Lily's price and buying Edun's dope, is a picture of the intelligent African turned con man.

In fully documenting the hostility and rejection (particularly in seeking housing), both Ben and Edun meet in London, Mrs. Mackay seems to be saying that acceptance and participation in a culture is something one may with difficulty earn. She has not created characters so much as she has labeled her ideas, the neat expression of which we find in her description of the landlady-benefactress to whom Ben's virtues eventually lead him:

> Mrs. Sykes was a widow who had been married to a Colonial official, and was one of those rare white women who when they have been in Africa have taken a real interest in the people of the country, apart from their capabilities as servants or clerks. She had traveled widely, and she liked black people—not as antropological studies, but for the simple good things about them, which she discovered when she lived among them. She liked their sense of humour, their love of children, and the innate simplicity of the best of them. But she disliked bad Africans, and liked none of them because they were black, or even in spite of it. She hardly thought of their color at all.

Dan Jacobson's *The Trap* etches subtlety and deceit operating in the feudal-era reality that is South Africa. Even the plot within the plot of this brief narrative hangs on the obvious fact that no man-to-man relationship of positive good can exist when the life of one person depends on the power and whims of another.

The black and white characterizations in *The Trap* are paired: Van Schoor and Setole are a good *baas* and native, Maclachlan and Willem are bad. Willem's treachery destroys the "ideal" relationship between Setole and Van Schoor; but Maclachlan, despite all his insulting gab, knows his native better than Van Schoor knows Setole, since they are two of a twisted kind. And certainly the real tragedy here is

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in the fact that Van Schoor's simple benevolence as it extends to the natives (the others) has disabled his understanding. Mr. Jacobson has demonstrated skill in manipulating character but too little depth of social perception.

HENRY F. WINSLOW

HOUSING MILESTONE

***Forbidden Neighbors*: A Study of Prejudice in Housing. By Charles Abrams. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1955. XI+ 404pp. $5.00.**

Someone once made this statement, which succinctly sums up the position of minority groups, especially Negroes, in regard to housing: "Minorities have access to a free market in the whole of American life with the exception of housing. The Negro can buy whatever he wants, but when it comes to the rental or purchase of a home he is forced to take what he can get, or do without."

Charles Abrams in *Forbidden Neighbors* has taken up prejudice in housing as it applies not only to Negroes, although this group receives most attention, but to every group, even those minorities which are now part of the majority. His is such a broad picture of the evolution of prejudice in housing that it gives the reader enough background to fully appreciate the major purpose of the book without his having to be an expert or specialist in either race relations or housing.

As far back as we can remember we have heard certain stereotyped statements and remarks made about what happens when Negroes move into a neighborhood. The matter of Negroes being responsible for declining values has been consciously and unconsciously bandied about, making anyone uttering such statements an expert in this field. Charles Abrams has been one of the few pioneers who has long cried out against this kind of thing and he studiously sets forth data to show that such statements are misleading, erroneous, and outright falsehoods. His analysis of property values is a splendid examination of the every day fallacies which are used to justify exploitation of Negroes. One phase of the problem, which comes in for major emphasis, is the role played by real estate interests, home building groups, mortgage financing institutions and governmental bodies and their use as instruments to keep the Negro, and other minority groups, from sharing in the free housing market. Mr. Abrams has given us a handbook on the history and the mechanics of the problem. He has also laid down a program for action which will make for a truly democratic future in housing.

MADISON S. JONES

MADISON S. JONES *is special assistant for housing with the NAACP. He was formerly race relations advisor with FHA.*

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(*Continued from page* 534)

not had the full opportunity to develop their talents because of barriers, such as racial or cultural background or region of residence. Assistance usually ranges from $1,000 to $3,000 a year. Negroes have won these awards in the past and probably many more are eligible who have never applied.

The Minna Wolf Scholarship, of which the writer is one of the directors, had as their first recipient a young colored girl from St. Louis who is attending Boston University. She is a talented singer. This young lady receives free board, room, and laundry; and no work is required in return. The award is renewable annually. Other funds of this type are being formed in other parts of the country, in the Mid-West and the Far-West. The picture is encouraging, but there still remains a great deal to be done. I hope people reading this brief article will be stimulated to set up furter funds for youth based on qualifications and, without regard to race, color or creed, help talented young people achieve worthwhile goals. Giving student aid is investing in young men and women and in our future. It is a strong expression of faith in democracy.

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MRS. ODESSA MANLEY (*behind desk*), *secretary of Tracy, Calif., branch, mans an NAACP booth at annual California Fair and Exposition. Tracy branch president Archie Manley and Sacramento branch president Mrs. Alvernon Tripp also man an NAACP booth.*

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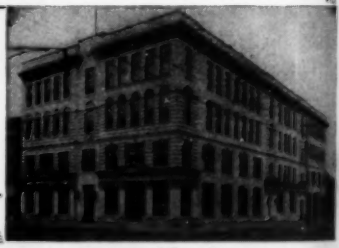

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